

**NETFLIX, INC. vs. BLOCKBUSTER INC.**

**CASE NO. C 06 2361 WHA (JCS)**

**NETFLIX, INC.'S**

**EXHIBIT 3 (Part 2 of 2)**

**TO**

**JOINT CLAIM CONSTRUCTION AND PREHEARING STATEMENT**

*filed on November 15, 2006*

**ita-con-ic acid** \i-tə-'kă-nĭk-\ *n* [ISV, anagram of *aconitic acid*, C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>7</sub>(COOH)<sub>3</sub>, fr. *aconite*] (ca. 1872) : a crystalline dicarboxylic acid, C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>7</sub>O<sub>4</sub> obtained usu. by fermentation of sugars with molds (genus *Aspergillus*) and used as a monomer for polymers and polyesters  
**ital** *abbr* italic; italicized  
**1** **ital-ian** \ə-'tal-yən, *i-also* \i-'n (14c) **1 a** : a native or inhabitant of Italy **b** : a person of Italian descent **2** : the Romance language of the Italians  
**2** **ital-ian** *adj* (15c) : of, relating to, or characteristic of Italy, the Italians, or Italian  
**ital-ian-ate** \-yə-'nāt/ *vt* -ated; -at-ing *often cap* (1567) : ITALIANIZE  
**ital-ian-ate** \-nāt, -nāt/ *adj* (1572) : Italian in quality or characteristics  
**italian dressing** *n* (ca. 1902) : a salad dressing flavored esp. with garlic and oregano  
**Italian greyhound** *n* (1743) : any of a breed of toy dogs resembling the standard greyhound in miniature  
**ital-ian-ise** *often cap, Brit var of ITALIANIZE*  
**ital-ian-ism** \ə-'tal-yə-'nĭ-zəm, *i-also* \i-'n (1594) **1 a** : a quality characteristic of Italy or the Italian people **b** : a characteristic feature of Italian occurring in another language **2 a** : specialized interest in or emulation of Italian qualities or achievements **b** : promotion or love of Italian policies or ideals  
**ital-ian-ize** \ə-'tal-yə-'nĭz, *i-also* \i-'v -ized; -iz-ing *often cap, vi* (ca. 1611) : to act Italian; *specific* : to follow the style or technique of recognized Italian painters ~ *vt* : to make Italian (as in appearance or behavior) — **ital-ian-iza-tion** \-tal-yə-'nə-'zā-shən/ *n*  
**Italian parsley** *n* (1972) : a flat-leaved parsley  
**Italian sandwich** *n* (ca. 1953) : SUBMARINE 2  
**Italian sonnet** *n* (1613) : a sonnet consisting of an octave rhyming *abba* and a sestet rhyming in any of various patterns (as *cde cde* or *cde cde cde*) — called also *Petrarchan sonnet*  
**1** **ital-ic** \ə-'ta-lĭk, *i-, i-* *adj* (1598) **1 a** : of or relating to a type style with characters that slant upward to the right (as in "these words are italic") — compare ROMAN **b** : of or relating to a style of slanted cursive handwriting developed in the 15th and 16th centuries **2 cap** : of or relating to ancient Italy, its peoples, or their Indo-European languages  
**2** **ital-ic** *n* (1676) **1** : an italic character or type **2 cap** : a branch of the Indo-European language family that includes Latin, Oscan, and Umbrian — see INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES table  
**ital-i-cise** *Brit var of ITALICIZE*  
**ital-i-cize** \ə-'ta-lə-'sĭz, *i-, i-* *v* -cized; -ciz-ing (1795) **1** : to print in italics or underscore with a single line **2** : EMPHASIZE <the microphone ~s every curled top note — P. G. Davis> — **ital-i-ci-za-tion** \-ta-lə-'sə-'zā-shən/ *n*  
**ita-lo** \i-'tə-lō *also* \i-'tə-lō/ *comb form* **1** : Italian <Italophile> **2** : Italian and <Italo-Austrian>  
**ita-lo-philic** \i-'tə-lə-'fĭ(-s)l/ *adj* (ca. 1902) : friendly to or favoring what is Italian — **ITALOPHILE** *n*  
**1** **itch** \i'ch/ *vb* [ME *icchen*, fr. OE *giccan*; akin to OHG *jucchen* to itch] *v* (bef. 12c) **1 a** : to have an Itch <her arm ~ed> **b** : to produce an itchy sensation (long underwear that ~es) **2** : to have a restless desire or hankering for something <were ~ing to go outside> ~ *vi* : to cause to itch **2** : VEX, IRRITATE  
**2** **itch** *n* (bef. 12c) **1 a** : an uneasy irritating sensation in the upper surface of the skin usu. held to result from mild stimulation of pain receptors **b** : a skin disorder accompanied by such a sensation; esp. : a contagious eruption caused by a mite (*Sarcoptes scabiei*) that burrows in the skin and causes intense itching **2 a** : a restless usu. constant often compulsive desire <an ~ to travel> **b** : LUST, FRUSTRATION — **itch-i-ness** \i-'chē-nəs/ *n* — **itchy** \i-'chē/ *adj*  
**it'd** \i-'tād, -id/ (1859) : it had : it would  
**1** **ite** *n* suffix [fr. L *-ita, -ites*, fr. Gk *-itēs*] **1 a** : native : resident <Brooklynite> **b** : descendant <Ephraimite> **c** : adherent : follower <Jacobite> <Puseyite> **2 a** (1) : product (metabolite) (2) : commercially manufactured product <ebonite> **b** : ITOL (mannite) **3** [NL *-ites*, fr. L] : fossil <ammonite> **4** : mineral <erythrite> : rock (anorthosite) [F, fr. L *-ita, -ites*] : segment or constituent part of a body or of a bodily part <somite> <dendrite>  
**2** **ite** *n* suffix [F, alter. of *-ate* -ate, fr. NL *-atum*] : salt or ester of an acid with a name ending in *-ous* <nitrite>  
**1** **item** \i-'tēm, -təm/ *adv* [ME, fr. L, fr. *ita* thus] (14c) : and in addition : ALSO — used to introduce each article in a list or enumeration  
**2** **item** \i-'tēm/ *n* (1561) **1 obs** : WARNING, HINT **2** : a distinct part in an enumeration, account, or series : ARTICLE **3** : an object of attention, concern, or interest **4** : a separate piece of news or information **5** : couple in a romantic or sexual relationship  
**syn** ITEM, DETAIL, PARTICULAR mean one of the distinct parts of a whole. ITEM applies to each thing specified separately in a list or in a group of things that might be listed or enumerated (every item on the list). DETAIL applies to one of the small component parts of a large whole such as a task, building, painting, narration, or process (leave the details to others). PARTICULAR stresses the smallness, singleness, and esp. the concreteness of a detail or item (a description that included few particulars).  
**3** **item** \i-'tēm/ *v* (1601) **1 archaic** : COMPUTE, RECKON **2 archaic** : to set down the particular details of  
**item-ise** *Brit var of ITEMIZE*  
**item-iza-tion** \i-'tə-mə-'zā-shən/ *n* (1894) : the act of itemizing; also : an itemized list  
**item-ize** \i-'tə-'mĭz/ *vt* -ized; -iz-ing (1857) : to set down in detail or in particulars : LIST <itemized all expenses>  
**iter-ance** \i-'tə-rən(t)s/ *n* (1604) : REPETITION 1a  
**iter-ant** \-rən(t)/ *adj* (1626) : marked by repetition, reiteration, or recurrence (~ echoes)  
**iter-ate** \i-'tə-'rāt/ *vt* -ated; -at-ing [L *iteratus*, pp. of *iterare*, fr. *iterare*; again; akin to L *iter* is he, that, *ita* thus, Skt *itara* the other, *iti* thus] (153c) : to say or do again or again and again : REITERATE  
**iter-a-tion** \i-'tə-'rā-shən/ *n* (15c) **1** : the action or a process of iterating or repeating; as **a** : a procedure in which repetition of a sequence of operations yields results successively closer to a desired result : the repetition of a sequence of computer instructions a specific number of times or until a condition is met — compare RECURSION **b** : one execution of a sequence of operations or instructions in an iter-

tion 3: VERSION, INCARNATION (the latest ~ of the operating system)

**iter-a-tive** \i-'tə-,rā-tiv, -rə- / *adj* (15c): involving repetition: as **a**: expressing repetition of a verbal action **b**: relating to or being iteration of an operation or procedure — **iter-a-tive-ly** *adv*

**lthy-phal·lic** \i-'thi-'fə-'lik / *adj* [LL *thyphallicus*, fr. Gk *thyphallos*, fr. *thyphallos* erect phallus, fr. *thyth* straight + *phallos* phallus] (1795) **1**: of or relating to the phallus carried in procession in ancient festivals of Bacchus **2 a**: having an erect penis — usu. used of figures in an art representation **b**: OBSCENE, LEWD

**itin-er-an-cy** \i-'ti-nə-'rən(t)-sē / *n* (1789) **1**: a system (as in the Methodist Church) of rotating ministers who itinerate **2 a**: the act of itinerating **b**: the state of being itinerant

**itin-er-ant** \-rən(t) / *adj* [LL *itinerant-*, *itinerans*, prp. of *itinerari* to journey, fr. L *itiner-*, *iter* journey, way; akin to Hitt *itar* way, L *ire* to go — more at ISSUE] (ca. 1576): traveling from place to place; *esp*: covering a circuit (~ preacher) — **itinerant** *n* — **itin-er-ant-ly** *adv*

**itin-er-ary** \i-'ti-nə-'rer-ē, -ə-, chiefly Brit +-'ti-nə-'rē / *n*, *pl* -ar-ies (18c) **1**: the route of a journey or tour or the proposed outline of one **2**: a travel diary **3**: a traveler's guidebook — **itinerary** *adj*

**itin-er-ate** \i-'ti-nə-'rāt, -ə- / *vi* -at-ed; -at-ing (1775): to travel a preaching or judicial circuit — **itin-er-a-tion** \-'ti-nə-'rā-shən / *n*

**-itious** *adj* suffix [L -*icius*, -*itius*]: of, relating to, or having the characteristics of (excrementitious)

**-itis** *n* suffix, *pl* -*itides* also -*itides* or -*ites* [NL, fr. L & Gk; L, fr. Gk *itis*, fr. fem. of *-itēs* -ite] **1**: disease or inflammation (bronchitis) **2 pl** usu. -*itides*: condition likened to a disease — chiefly in nonce formations (televisionitis)

**it'll** \i-'t'l / (1824): it will; it shall

**ITO** *abbr* International Trade Organization

**-itol** *n* suffix [ISV -*ite* + -*ol*]: polyhydroxy alcohol usu. related to a sugar (mannitol)

**its** \its, əts / *adj* (ca. 1507): of or relating to it or itself *esp.* as possessor, agent, or object of an action (going to ~ kennel) (a child proud of ~ first drawings) (~ final enactment into law)

**it's** \its, əts / (ca. 1555): it is; it has

**it-self** \i-'self, ət-, Southern also -'sef / *pron* (bef. 12c) **1**: that identical one — compare **IT** 1 — used reflexively (watched the cat giving ~ bath), for emphasis (the letter ~ was missing), or in absolute constructions (~ a splendid specimen of classic art, it has been exhibited throughout the world) **2**: its normal, healthy, or sane condition — **in-itself**: in its own nature: INTRINSICALLY (was not in itself bad)

**it-ty-bit-ty** \i-'te-'bi-'tē or it-sy-'bit-sy /i-'sē-'bi-'sē / *adj* [prob. fr. baby talk for little bit] (1938): extremely small: TINY

**ITU** *abbr* 1 International Telecommunication Union 2 International Typographical Union

**ITV** *abbr* instructional television

**-ity** *n* suffix, *pl* -*ities* [MF -*ité*, fr. L -*itat-*, -*itas*, fr. -*it-* (stem vowel of *adjs.*) + -*at-*, -*ias* -*ity*; akin to Gk -*tēt-*, -*tēs* -*ity*]: quality: state: degree (alkalinity) (theatricality)

**IU** *abbr* international unit

**IUD** \i-'jyū-'dē / *n* (1965): INTRAUTERINE DEVICE

**-ium** *n* suffix **1** [NL, fr. L, ending of some neut. nouns] **a**: a chemical element (sodium) **b**: cation (tetrazolium) **2 pl** -*iums* or -*ia* [NL, fr. L, fr. Gk -*ion*]: small one: mass — *esp.* in botanical terms (pollinium)

**IV** \i-'vē / *n*, *pl* IVs (intravenous) (ca. 1955): an apparatus used to administer a fluid (as of medication, blood, or nutrients) intravenously **also**: a fluid administered by IV

**2** *IV* *abbr* intravenous; Intravenously

**-ive** *adj* suffix [MF -*ive*, fr. L -*ivus*]: that performs or tends toward (indicated) action (amusive)

**I've** /iv, əv / (1586): I have

**Iver-mec-tin** \i-'vər-'mek-tən / *n* [perh. fr. *di-* + NL *avermittis* (specific epithet of *Streptomyces avermiltis*, bacterium from which it is derived) + *E-ect-* (of unknown origin) + -*in*] (1981): a drug mixture of two structurally similar semisynthetic lactones that is used in veterinary medicine as an anthelmintic, acaricide, and insecticide and in human medicine to treat onchocerciasis

**IVF** *abbr* in vitro fertilization

**Ivied** \i-'vēd / *adj* (ca. 1771) **1**: overgrown with ivy **2**: ACADEMIC

**ivo-ry** \i-'və-, 'i-və-'rē / *n*, *pl* -ries [ME *ivoire*, fr. AF *ivoire*, *ivurie*, fr. *eboreus* of ivory, fr. *ebor-*, *ebur* ivory, fr. Egypt *ib*, *ibw* elephant, ivory] (13c) **1 a**: the hard creamy-white modified dentine that composes the tusks of a tusked mammal (as an elephant, walrus, or narwhal) **b**: tusk that yields ivory **2**: a variable color averaging a pale yellow **3**: *slang*: TOOTH **4**: something (as a piano key) made of ivory or of a similar substance — **ivory** *adj*

**ivo-ry-bill** \i-'bil / *n* (1787): IVORY-BILLED WOODPECKER

**ivo-ry-billed woodpecker** \i-'bīld-'n / *n* (1811): a very large black-and-white woodpecker (*Campethylus principalis*) of the southeastern U.S. and Cuba that has a showy red crest in the male and is presumed extinct in the U.S.


**ivory black** *n* (1634): a fine black pigment made by calcining ivory

**ivory nut** *n* (ca. 1847): the nutlike seed of a So. American palm (*Phytelephas macrocarpa*) containing a very hard endosperm used in carving and turning — compare VEGETABLE IVORY

**ivory tower** *n* [trans. of *F four d'ivoire*] (1911) **1**: an impractical often escapist attitude marked by aloof lack of concern with or interest in practical matters or urgent problems **2**: a secluded place that affords the means of treating practical issues with an impractical often escapist attitude; *esp*: a place of learning — **ivory-tower** *adj* — **ivo-ry-tow-er-ish** \-'tau-(ə)-'rīsh / *adj*

**ivo-ry-tow-ered** \-'tau-(ə)'rd / *adj* (1937): divorced from reality and practical matters (an ~ recluse)

**ivy** \i-'vē, -v / *pl* ivies [ME, fr. OE *īf*; akin to OHG *ebah ivy*] (bef. 12c) **1**: a widely cultivated ornamental climbing or prostrate or sometimes shrubby chiefly Eurasian vine (*Hedera helix*) of the ginseng family with evergreen leaves, small yellowish flowers, and black berries **2**: POISON IVY **3** *often cap*: an Ivy League college



**try** *adj* [fr. the  
 older U.S. coll.  
**try League** *ad*  
 of long-establi-  
 ed as high in so-  
 cteristic of the  
**try Leaguer** *n*  
 school  
**W** *abbr* 1 insi-  
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**WW** *abbr* Indu-  
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 feeding on usu-  
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sharp object :  
strike with a  
thrusts with a  
blow  
lab *n* (1872) :  
livered with t  
'lab-ber 'tja-bə  
of limit, origi  
~ vt : to spee  
labber *n* (170  
lab-ber-wock  
Lewis Carroll  
lab-i-ru 'tʃa-  
mur-ɪ (1774)  
massive black  
lab-o-ran-dī  
jamiranɔʔ (ca  
shrubs (*Piloc*  
are a source o  
'a-bot 'tʃa-ʔ  
to the front o  
: a pleated fr  
woman's blow  
'a-bo-ti-ca-bə  
Brazilian tree  
warm regions  
'a-cal 'tʃa-ʔ  
Nahuatl *xah*  
a thatched ro  
chinked with  
'a-c-a-mar 'tʃa  
of *Pg jacaran*  
of Tupi-Guaran  
family (Calib  
green or brow  
tropical Am  
long sharp b  
'a-ca-na 'tʃa-  
'acanā, fr.  
: any of a f  
legged and  
birds that fr  
marshes and  
'a-ca-ran-da  
Tup. *jacarand*  
Tupi *jakarā*  
: any of a g  
cal Americ  
family with  
'a-clnth 'tʃa-  
a flowering  
orange in co  
'ack 'tʃak-  
nickname f



: flowing freely like water **3** a: having the properties of a liquid : being neither solid nor gaseous **3** a: shining and clear (large ~ eyes) **b** : being musical and free of harshness in sound **c** : smooth and unconstrained in movement **d** : articulated without friction and capable of being prolonged like a vowel (a ~ consonant) **4** a: consisting of or capable of ready conversion into cash (~ assets) **b** : capable of covering current liabilities quickly with current assets — **li-quick-i-ty** \lī-ˈkwī-də-tē/ **n** — **li-quick-ly** \lī-ˈkwəd-lē/ **adv** — **li-quick-ness** **n**  
**2** **liquid** **n** (1530) **1** : a liquid consonant **2** : a fluid (as water) that has no independent shape but has a definite volume and does not expand indefinitely and that is only slightly compressible  
**li-quick-am-bar** \lī-kwə-ˈdam-bər/ **n** [NL, fr. *L. liquidus* + ML *ambar*, *ambra* amber] (ca. 1577) **1** : STORAX **1b** **2** : any of a genus (*Liquidambar*) of deciduous No. American and Asian trees (as the sweet gum) of the witch-hazel family with monoecious flowers and a spiny globose fruit composed of many woody capsules each having two carpels  
**li-quick-date** \lī-kwə-ˈdāt/ **vb** -**dated**-ed; -**dat-ing** [LL *liquidatus*, pp. of *liquidare* to melt, fr. *L. liquidus*] **vt** (ca. 1575) **1** a (1) : to determine by agreement or by litigation the precise amount of (indebtedness, damages, or accounts) (2) : to determine the liabilities and apportion assets toward discharging the indebtedness of **b** : to settle (a debt) by payment or other settlement **2** *archaic* : to make clear **3** : to do away with **4** : to convert (assets) into cash ~ **vi** **1** : to liquidate debts, damages, or accounts **2** : to determine liabilities and apportion assets toward discharging indebtedness — **li-quick-da-tion** \lī-kwə-ˈdā-shən/ **n**  
**li-quick-da-tor** \lī-kwə-ˈdā-tər/ **n** (ca. 1828) : one that liquidates; *esp* : an individual appointed by law to liquidate assets  
**liquid crystal** **n** (1891) : an organic liquid whose physical properties resemble those of a crystal in the formation of loosely ordered molecular arrays similar to a regular crystalline lattice and the anisotropic refraction of light  
**liquid crystal display** **n** (1968) : LCD  
**li-quick-ize** \lī-kwə-ˈdīz/ **vt** -**ized**; -**iz-ing** (1837) : to cause to be liquid  
**liquid measure** **n** (ca. 1678) : a unit or series of units for measuring liquid capacity — see METRIC SYSTEM table, WEIGHT table  
**1** **li-quer** \lī-kər/ **n** [ME *licour*, fr. AF, fr. *L. liquor*, fr. *liquēre*] (13c) : a liquid substance: as **a** : usu. distilled rather than fermented alcoholic beverage **b** : a watery solution of a drug **c** : BATH 2b(1)  
**2** **liquer** **vb** **li-quired**; **li-quer-ing** \lī-kə-ˈrɪŋ/ **vt** (1502) **1** : to dress (as leather) with oil or grease **2** : to make drunk with alcoholic liquor — *usu.* used with *up* ~ *vi* : to drink alcoholic liquor *esp.* to excess — *usu.* used with *up*  
**li-quo-ri-ce** chiefly Brit var of LICORICE  
**1** **li-ra** \lī-rə, ˈlē-rə/ **n**, **pl** **li-re** \lē-(j)rə/ *also* **liras** [It, fr. *L. libra*, a unit of weight] (1617) : the basic monetary unit of Italy until 2002  
**2** **li-ra** **n**, **pl** **liras** [Turk, fr. It] (1871) — see MONEY table  
**3** **li-ra** **n**, **pl** **li-roth** or **li-rot** \lē-,rōt-, -rōth/ [ModHeb, fr. It] (ca. 1946) : the former Israeli pound  
**4** **li-ra** **n**, **pl** **li-rī** \lē-(j)rē/ [Maltese, fr. It] (ca. 1985) — see MONEY table  
**li-ri-ope** \lē-ˈrī-ə/ (pē-) **n** [NL, fr. *Liriope*, a nymph in Roman mythology] (1946) : any of a genus (*Liriope*) of stemless Asian herbs of the lily family that are widely cultivated as ground cover for their grasslike leaves and small white, blue, or violet flowers  
**li-rī-pipe** \lī-rə-ˈpīp/ **n** [ML *liripipium*] (1594) : a pendant part of a tip-pet; *also* : TIPPET, SCARF  
**lis-ent** **pl** of SENTE  
**lis-ent** \lī-(ə)/ **n**, *often attrib* [Lisle Lille, France] (1858) : a smooth tightly twisted thread usu. made of long-staple cotton  
**1** **lisp** \lɪsp/ **vb** [ME, fr. OE *wlyspian*; akin to OHG *lispēn* to lisp] **vi** (bef. 12c) **1** : to pronounce the sibilants /s/ and /z/ imperfectly *esp.* by turning them into /θ/ and /ð/ **2** : to speak falteringly, childishly, or with a lisp ~ **vt** : to utter falteringly or with a lisp — **lisp-er** **n**  
**2** **lisp** **n** (ca. 1625) **1** : a speech defect or affectation characterized by lisp-ing **2** : a sound resembling a lisp  
**LISP** \lɪsp/ **n** [list processing] (1959) : a computer programming language that is designed for easy manipulation of data strings and is used extensively for work in artificial intelligence  
**lis-some** *also* **lis-som** \lɪ-səm/ **adj** [alter. of *lithesome*] (1763) **1** a : easily flexed **b** : LITHE **2** : NIMBLE — **lis-some-ly** **adv** — **lis-some-ness** **n**  
**1** **list** \lɪst/ **vb** [ME *lysten*, fr. OE *lystan*; akin to OE *lust* desire, lust] **vt** (bef. 12c) *archaic* : PLEASE, SUIT ~ **vi**, *archaic* : WISH, CHOOSE  
**2** **list** **n** [ME, prob. fr. *lysten*] (13c) *archaic* : INCLINATION, CRAVING  
**3** **list** **vb** [ME, fr. OE *hlystan*, fr. *hlyst* hearing; akin to OE *hlysan* to listen] **vi** (bef. 12c) *archaic* : LISTEN ~ **vt**, *archaic* : to listen to : HEAR  
**4** **list** **n** [ME, fr. OE *liste*; akin to OHG *lista* edge, Alb *leht*] (bef. 12c) **1** : a band or strip of material: as **a** : LISTEL **b** : SELVAGE **c** : a narrow strip of wood cut from the edge of a board **2** **pl** *but sing or pl in constr* **a** : an arena for combat (as jousting) **b** : a field of competition or controversy **3** *obs* : LIMIT, BOUNDARY **4** : STRIPE  
**5** **list** **vt** (1635) **1** : to cut away a narrow strip from the edge of **2** : to prepare or plant (land) in ridges and furrows with a lister  
**6** **list** **n** [origin unknown] (1582) : a deviation from the vertical : TILT; *also* : the extent of such a deviation  
**7** **list** **vi** (1626) : to tilt to one side; *esp.* of a boat or ship : to tilt to one side in a state of equilibrium (as from an unbalanced load) — compare HEEL ~ **vt** : to cause to list  
**8** **list** **n** [F liste, fr. It *lista*, of Gmc origin; akin to OHG *lista* edge] (1602) **1** a : a simple series of words or numerals (as the names of persons or objects) (a guest ~) **b** : an official roster : ROLL **2** : CATALOG, CHECKLIST **3** : the total number to be considered or included (a situation that heads their ~ of troubles)  
**9** **list** **vt** (1614) **1** a : to make a list of : ENUMERATE **b** : to include on a list : REGISTER **2** : to place (oneself) in a specified category (~s himself as a political liberal) **3** *archaic* : RECRUIT ~ **vi** **1** *archaic* : ENLIST **2** : to become entered in a catalog with a selling price (a car that ~s for \$12,000) — **list-ee** \lɪ-ˈstē/ **n**  
**lis-tel** \lɪs-ˈtēl, lɪs-ˈtēl/ **n** [F, fr. It *listello*, dim. of *lista* fillet, roster] (1598) : a narrow band in architecture : FILLET  
**1** **lis-ten** \lɪ-s-ən/ **vb** **lis-tened**; **lis-ten-ing** \lɪs-nɪŋ, ˈlɪ-s-ən-nɪŋ/ [ME *listnen*, fr. OE *hlystan*; akin to Skt *śroṣati* he hears, OE *hlūd* loud] **vt** (bef. 12c) *archaic* : to give ear to : HEAR ~ **vi** **1** : to pay attention to sound (~ to music) **2** : to hear something with thoughtful attention : give con-

sideration (< to a plea) 3: to be alert to catch an expected sound  
(~ for his step) — **lis-ten-er** \lɪs-ən-ər, ˈli-s-ən-ər/ *n*  
2 **listen** *n* (1788): an act of listening  
**lis-ten-able** \lɪs-ən-ə-bəl, ˈli-s-ən-ə- / *adj* (1942): agreeable to listen to  
**lis-ten-er-ship** \lɪs-ən-ər-ʃɪp, ˈli-s-ən-ər- / *n* (1943): the audience for a  
radio program or recording; also: the number or kind of that audience  
**listen in vi** (1905) 1: to tune in to or monitor a broadcast 2: to lis-  
ten to a conversation without participating in it; esp.: EAVESDROP —  
**lis-ten-er-in** \lɪs-ən-ər-ɪn, ˈli-s-ən-ər- / *n*  
**listening post n** (1942): a center for monitoring electronic commu-  
nications (as of an enemy)  
1 **list-er** \lɪs-ər/ *n* (1682): one that lists or catalogs  
2 **lister n** [ˈlɪst] (1887): a double-moldboard plow often equipped with a  
subsoiling attachment and used mainly where rainfall is limited  
**lis-te-ri-o-sis** \lɪs-,tɪr-ē-ˈō-səs/ *n*, pl. -o-ses ˈ-sez/ [NL, fr. *Listeria*, fr.  
Joseph Lister] (1941): a serious encephalitic disease of a wide variety  
of animals that is caused by a bacterium (*Listeria monocytogenes*) and  
that in animals is often fatal but in humans is usu. not fatal  
**list-ing** \lɪs-ɪŋ/ *n* (1641) 1: an act or instance of making or including  
in a list 2: something that is listed  
**list-less** \lɪst-ləs/ *adj* [ME *listles*, fr. *ˈlɪst*] (15c): characterized by lack  
of interest, energy, or spirit (< a ~ melancholy attitude) *syn* see LAC-  
QUID — **list-less-ly adv** — **list-less-ness n**  
**list price n** (1871): the basic price of an item as published in a catalog,  
price list, or advertisement before any discounts are taken  
**List-serv** \lɪst-,sɜrv/ *trademark* — used for software for managing e-  
mail transmissions to and from a list of subscribers  
1 **lit** \lɪt/ *past and past part* of LIGHT  
2 **lit n** [by shortening] (1850): LITERATURE — **lit adj**  
3 **lit adj** [pp. of 'light'] (1904): affected by alcohol: DRUNK  
4 **lit abbr** 1 *liter* 2 *literal*; literally  
**lit-a-ny** \lɪ-tə-nē, ˈlɪt-nē/ *n*, pl. -nies [ME *letanie*, fr. AF & LL; AF fr.  
LL *litania*, fr. LGk *litaneia*, fr. Gk, entreaty, fr. *litano* suppliant] (16c)  
1: a prayer consisting of a series of invocations and supplications by  
the leader with alternate responses by the congregation 2 *a*: a re-  
nant or repetitive chant (< a ~ of cheering phrases — Herman Wouk)  
*b*: a usu. lengthy recitation or enumeration (< a familiar ~ of com-  
plaints) *c*: a sizable series or set (< a ~ of problems)  
**lit-as** \lɪ-,tās/ *n*, pl. *lit-ai* ˈ-ti/ or *lit-u* ˈ-tū/ [Lith (nom. pl. *litai*, gen. pl.  
*litų*), fr. initials letters of NL *Lituania*, F *Lituanie*, etc.] (1923) —  
MONEY table  
**Lit B var** of LITT B  
**lit-chi var** of LYCHEE  
**lit crit** \lɪt-,krɪt/ *n* (1963): literary criticism  
**Lit D var** of LITT D  
**lite** \lɪt/ *adj* 1: 'LIGHT 9a 2: diminished or lacking in substance or  
seriousness (< ~ news); specif.: being an innocuous or unthreatening  
version — often used postpositively (< it is film noir ~ — James Green-  
berg)  
**-lite n comb form** [F, alter. of -*lithe*, fr. Gk *lithos* stone]: mineral  
(< rhodolite): rock (aerolite): fossil (< stromatolite)  
**lit-er** \lɪ-tər/ *n* [F *litre*, fr. ML *litra*, a measure, fr. Gk, a weight] (1977)  
: a metric unit of capacity equal to one cubic decimeter — see METRIC  
SYSTEM table  
**lit-er-a-cy** \lɪ-t(ə-)rə-sē/ *n* (1883): the quality or state of being literate  
1 **lit-er-al** \lɪ-t(ə-)rəl/ *adj* [ME, fr. MF, fr. ML *litteralis*, fr. L, of a letter  
*littera* letter] (14c) 1 *a*: according with the letter of the scriptures  
: adhering to fact or to the ordinary construction or primary meaning  
of a term or expression: ACTUAL (liberty in the ~ sense is impossible  
— B. N. Cardozo) *c*: free from exaggeration or embellishment (< the  
~ truth) *d*: characterized by a concern mainly with facts (< a very ~  
man) 2: of, relating to, or expressed in letters 3: reproduced word  
for word: EXACT, VERBATIM (< a ~ translation) — **lit-er-al-ly** *adv*  
*ra-la-tē n* — **lit-er-al-ness** \lɪ-t(ə-)rəl-nəs/ *n*  
2 **literal n** (1622): a small error usu. of a single letter (as in writing)  
**lit-er-al-ism** \lɪ-t(ə-)rə-,lɪz-əm/ *n* (1644) 1: adherence to the explicit  
substance of an idea or expression (biblical ~) 2: fidelity to observ-  
able fact: REALISM — **lit-er-al-ist** \lɪst/ *n* — **lit-er-al-ist-ly** *adv*  
*(ə-)rə-lɪt-ɪk/ adj*  
**lit-er-al-ize** \lɪ-t(ə-)rə-,lɪz/ *v* -lized; -iz-ing (1826): to make literal  
**lit-er-al-i-za-tion** \lɪ-t(ə-)rə-la-'zā-shən/ *n*  
**lit-er-al-ly** \lɪ-tə-rə-lē, ˈlɪ-tə-rə-lē/ *adv* (1533) 1: in a literal  
sense or manner: ACTUALLY (< took the remark ~) (< was ~ insane)  
: in effect: VIRTUALLY (< will ~ turn the world upside down to combat  
cruelty or injustice — Norman Cousins)  
*usage* Since some people take sense 2 to be the opposite of sense 1,  
it has been frequently criticized as a misuse. Instead, the use is pure hy-  
perbole intended to gain emphasis, but it often appears in contexts  
where no additional emphasis is necessary.  
**lit-er-ary** \lɪ-tə-,rer-ē/ *adj* (1749) 1 *a*: of, relating to, or having the  
characteristics of humane learning or literature *b*: BOOKISH 2 *a*: of  
or relating to books 2 *a*: WELL-READ *b*: of or relating to authors or  
scholars or to their professions — **lit-er-ar-i-ly** \lɪ-tə-,rer-ə-lē/ *adv* —  
**lit-er-ar-i-ness** \lɪ-tə-,rer-ē-nəs/ *n*  
**literary executor n** (1868): a person entrusted with the management  
of the papers and unpublished works of a deceased author  
1 **lit-er-ate** \lɪ-tə-rət/ *also* ˈlɪ-trət/ *adj* [ME *litterat*, fr. L *litteratus* marked  
with letters, *litterate*, fr. *litterae* letters, literature, fr. pl. of *littera* (16c)  
1 *a*: EDUCATED, CULTURED *b*: able to read and write 2 *a*: versed  
in literature or creative writing: LITERARY *b*: LUCID, POLISHED (< a  
~ essay) *c*: having knowledge or competence (computer-literary)  
:politically ~) — **lit-er-ate-ly adv** — **lit-er-ate-ness n**  
2 **literate n** (ca. 1550) 1: an educated person 2: a person who can read  
and write  
**lit-er-a-ti** \lɪ-tə-'rā-(t)ē/ *n* pl [obs. *It litterati*, fr. L, pl. of *litteratus*]  
(1621) 1: the educated class; also: INTELLIGENTIA 2: persons in-  
terested in literature or the arts  
**lit-er-a-tim** \lɪ-tə-'rā-təm, -'rā-/ *adv* or *adj* [ML, fr. L *littera*] (1643) *adv*  
for letter (< printed ~ from the manuscript — I. A. Gordon)  
**lit-er-a-tion** \lɪ-tə-'rā-shən/ *n* [L *littera* + E -ation] (ca. 1889): the rep-  
resentation of sound or words by letters  
**lit-er-a-tor** \lɪ-tə-'rā-tər, ˈlɪ-tə-'rā-,tōr/ *n* (1791): LITTERATEUR  
**lit-er-a-ture** \lɪ-tə-rə-'chūr, ˈlɪ-trə-'chūr, ˈlɪ-t(ə)r-,chūr-, -chər, -tʃūr/  
-tʃūr/ *n* [ME, fr. AF, fr. L *litteratura* writing, grammar, learning, fr. L

lateralus) (14c)  
 ary work esp. a  
 : writings havin  
 of permanent c  
 (what came out  
 -People) b:  
 guage, country,  
 (scientific ~)  
 ~ 4: the agi  
 liter-a-tus (Vli-  
 L) (1704): a m  
 lith abbr lithogr:  
 lith- or litho- co  
 lith n comb form  
 implement of a  
 : LITH (laccoli  
 litharge Vli-  
 lithargyros, fr. h  
 lead monoxide;  
 lith Vli-th, 'lith'  
 lentus slow) (14  
 : characterized  
 with ~ sileni  
 able of waists -  
 lith-some Vli-th  
 lith-a-sis Vli-t  
 1657): the uri  
 bladder)  
 lith-ic Vli-thik-  
 relating to, or b  
 lithic adj comb  
 fied) stage in hu  
 lith-i-fy Vli-tha-  
 RIFY; esp: to c  
 : to become chi  
 lith-u-m Vli-thi-  
 (1818) 1: a sc  
 the lightest me  
 chemical synth  
 : a salt of lithi  
 lithium carbon  
 and ceramic in  
 disorder  
 lithium fluorid  
 prisms and cer  
 lithium ni-o-bat  
 material LiNbO  
 sure or the pres  
 and as a synthe  
 lithium Vli-(thō)  
 PHY 1  
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 lithograph n (1  
 lith-o-gra-phy  
 lith-ho-gra-fik-  
 -graphy) (1813)  
 smooth stone o  
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 ing patterns on  
 lith-o-log-y Vli-  
 : the character  
 particular set o  
 lith-o-logic al-j-  
 lith-o-phane Vli-  
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 are made distin  
 lith-o-ponite Vli-  
 lith-o-pone Vli-  
 white pigment a  
 lith-o-sol Vli-th  
 group of shallo  
 fragments  
 lith-o-sphere V-  
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 of rock essenti  
 crust and outc  
 about 60 miles  
 the -sfir-ik, -sfi  
 lith-o-my Vli-  
 to-mey to perfe  
 TOME) (1721):  
 stone  
 lith-o-trip-sy Vli-  
 tridion to rub -  
 waves or crush  
 nary system int  
 lith-o-trip-ter a  
 tor, fr. lithontri  
 maka (ton) litho-  
 : a device for  
 pulverizes ston  
 water bath  
 lith-u-a-nian V-  
 : a native or in  
 Lithuanian peo  
 lith-gant Vli-ti-  
 lith-gate Vli-to-  
 li, -is lawsuit +  
 a legal contest  
 contest at law +  
 tion Vli-to-ga-s



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or a statement

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with the times)

c: to change  
r activities in a  
change position  
action: ACT 5  
ual way b: to  
to ~ c: to

6: to make a  
hands by being  
els: EVACUATE  
to dislodge or  
r (as a piece in  
e to go or pass  
the flag slow-  
se to operate or  
ne) c: to put

to change pos-  
g of something  
a: to stir the  
h kindness) b  
of emotion (the  
formal applica-  
bly) (moved the  
id 9: to cause  
Brit: to change

keep in motion.  
act of changing  
transmission of  
d by waterpow-  
motion and of-  
driven against  
ests: a great mo-

chess) b: the  
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: one of a pat-  
on e: an agile  
1: in a state of  
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gress (said that

ork — move in  
ement: FIXED  
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process of mov-  
a particular in-  
gic shifting of a  
ary unit c: AC-  
REND (detected  
ivities working  
ote or attain an  
mechanism that  
hymic charac-  
tructural unit or  
emes and form-  
ticular rhythmic  
in a painting or  
he vibrant quali-  
tly hold a read

er's interest (as a quickly moving action-filled plot) 6 a: an act of  
voiding the bowels b: matter expelled from the bowels at one passage  
mov-er \mü-vər/ n (14c): one that moves or sets something in motion;  
esp.: one whose business or occupation is the moving of household  
goods from one residence to another  
mover and shaker n, pl movers and shakers (1951): a person who  
is active or influential in some field of endeavor  
mov-ile \mü-vē/ n [moving picture] (1902) 1: MOTION PICTURE 2 pl  
: a showing of a motion picture 3 pl: the motion-picture medium or

industry  
mov-ile-dom \mü-vē-dəm/ n (1916): FILMDOM  
mov-ile-go-er \-gō-r/ n (1923): FILMGOER — mov-ile-going \-gō-īn,  
-gō-īj/ n, often attrib

mov-ile-mak-er \-mā-kər/ n (1915): one who makes movies — mov-  
ile-mak-ing \-mā-kīŋ/ n

moving adj (14c) 1 a: marked by or capable of movement b: of or  
relating to a change of residence (~ expenses) c: used for transfer-  
ring furnishings from one residence to another (~ van) d: involv-  
ing a motor vehicle that is in motion (~ violation) 2 a: producing  
or transferring motion or action b: stirring deeply in a way that  
evokes a strong emotional response (~ story of a faithful dog) —  
mov-ing-ly \mü-vīŋ-lē/ adv

syn MOVING, IMPRESSIVE, POIGNANT, AFFECTING, TOUCHING, PA-  
THETIC mean having the power to produce deep emotion. MOVING  
may apply to any strong emotional effect including thrilling, agitating,  
saddening, or calling forth pity or sympathy (~ moving appeal for con-  
tributions). IMPRESSIVE implies compelling attention, admiration,  
wonder, or conviction (~an impressive list of achievements). POIGNANT  
applies to what keenly or sharply affects one's sensitivities (~a poignant  
documentary on the homeless). AFFECTING is close to MOVING but  
most often suggests pathos (~an affecting deathbed reunion). TOUCH-  
ING implies arousing tenderness or compassion (~the touching in-  
nocence in a child's eyes). PATHETIC implies moving to pity or some-  
times contempt (~pathetic attempts to justify misconduct).

moving picture n (1896): MOTION PICTURE  
Mov-i-ola \mü-vē-ō-lə/ trademark — used for a device for editing  
motion-picture film and synchronizing the sound

mow \mau/ n [ME, heap, stack, fr. OE *mūga*; akin to ON *mūgi* heap]  
(bef. 12c) 1: a piled-up stack (as of hay or fodder); also: a pile of hay  
or grain in a barn 2: the part of a barn where hay or straw is stored

mow \mō/ vb mowed; mowed or mown \mōn/; mow-ing [ME, fr.  
OE *māwan*; akin to OHG *māen* to mow, L *metere* to reap, mow, Gk  
*meimai* vt (bef. 12c) 1 a: to cut down with a scythe or sickle or ma-  
chine b: to cut the standing herbage (as grass) of 2 a (1): to kill or  
destroy in great numbers or mercilessly (~ machine guns ~ed down the  
enemy) (2): to cause to fall: KNOCK DOWN b: to overcome swiftly  
and decisively: ROUT (~ed down the opposing team) ~ vi: to cut  
down standing herbage (as grass) — mow-er \mō-ər/ n

mow \mau/, \mō/ vi [ME *mowe*, fr. AF *mouwe*, of Gmc origin; akin to  
MD *mouwe* protruding lip] (14c): GRIMACE

moxa \mau/, \mō/ vi (15c): to make grimaces  
moxa \māk-sə/ n [NL, fr. Jp *mogusa*] (1675): a soft woolly mass pre-  
pared from the ground young leaves of a Eurasian artemisia (esp. *Arte-  
misia vulgaris*) that is used in traditional Chinese and Japanese medi-  
cine typically in the form of sticks or cones which are ignited and  
placed on or close to the skin or used to heat acupuncture needles

moxi-bus-tion \māk-sī-bəs-chen/ n [moxa + -i- + -bustion (as in com-  
bustion)] (1910): the therapeutic use of moxa

moxie \māk-sē/ n [fr. *Moxie*, a trademark for a soft drink] (1930) 1  
ENERGY, PEP 2: COURAGE, DETERMINATION 3: KNOW-HOW, EX-  
PERIENCE

moyen-âge \mwā-ye-'nāzh/ adj [F *moyen âge* Middle Ages] (1849): of  
relating to medieval times

mox-za-rel-la \māt-sə-'re-lə/ n [It, dim. of *mozza*, a kind of cheese, fr.  
*mozzare* to cut off, fr. *mozzo* cut off, docked, fr. VL *\*mutius*, alter. of L  
*mutillus*] (1911): a moist white unsalted unripened cheese of mild fla-  
vor and a smooth rubbery texture

mox-zet-ta \mōt-'se-tə/ n [It, prob. fr. *mozzo* cut off] (1774): a short  
cape with a small ornamental hood worn over the rochet by Roman  
Catholic prelates

MP \em-'pē/ n (1921) 1 [military police]: a member of the military  
police 2 [member of Parliament]: an elected member of a parliament

MP abbr 1 melting point 2 metropolitan police 3 milepost

MPA abbr master of public administration

MPAA abbr Motion Picture Association of America

mpg abbr miles per gallon

mph abbr miles per hour

MPH abbr master of public health

M phase n [mitosis] (1945): the period in the cell cycle during which  
cell division takes place — compare G<sub>1</sub> PHASE, G<sub>2</sub> PHASE, S PHASE

MPH abbr master of philosophy

mps abbr meters per second

MPV abbr multipurpose vehicle

MPX abbr multiplex

MPX abbr milliroentgen

Mr \mī-sr/, in rapid speech esp in sense 2 (jmis(t)) n, pl Messrs. \me-  
sə/ (Mr. fr. ME, abbr. of *maister* master; Messrs. abbr. of *Messieurs*, fr.  
fr. of *Monsieur*) (15c) 1 — used as a conventional title of courtesy  
except when usage requires the substitution of a title of rank or an  
honorific or professional title before a man's surname (spoke to Mr.  
Doe) 2 — used in direct address as a conventional title of respect be-  
fore a man's title of office (May I ask one more question, Mr. Presi-  
dent) 3 — used before the name of a place (as a country or city) or of  
profession or activity (as a sport) or before some epithet (as *clever*) to  
form a title applied to a male viewed or recognized as representative of  
the thing indicated (Mr. Baseball)

Mr Charlie \chār-'lē/ n [Charlie, fr. *Charles*, proper name] (ca. 1941)  
disparaging: a white man: white people

MR abbr meals ready to eat

MR \em-'(ə)r-/ n (1982): MAGNETIC RESONANCE IMAGING; also: the  
procedure in which magnetic resonance imaging is used

mri-dān-ga \mri-'dān-gə, mār-'l- or mri-dān-gam \-gəm/ n [Skt  
*mṛi-dān-ga*] (1887): a drum of India that is shaped like an elongated bar-  
rel and has tuned heads of different diameters

mRNA abbr messenger RNA

Mr. Right n (1860): a man who would make the perfect husband  
Mrs. \mi-'səz, -səs, esp Southern \mi-'zəz, -zəs, or in rapid speech in sense  
1 (jmis) or before given names (jmis) n, pl Mes-dames \mā-'dām,  
-'dam/ 1 Mrs. abbr. of *mistress*; *Mesdames* fr. F, pl. of *Madame* (ca.  
1578) 1 a — used as a conventional title of courtesy except when us-  
age requires the substitution of a title of rank or an honorific or profes-  
sional title before a married woman's surname (spoke to Mrs. Doe) b  
— used before the name of a place (as a country or city) or of a profes-  
sion or activity (as a sport) or before some epithet (as *clever*) to form a  
title applied to a married woman viewed or recognized as representa-  
tive of the thing indicated (Mrs. Golf) 2: WIFE (took the Mrs. to din-  
ner)

Mrs. Grun-dy \-'grən-dē/ n [fr. a character alluded to in Thomas Mor-  
ton's *Speed the Plough* (1798)] (1813): one marked by prudish con-  
ventionalty in personal conduct

ms abbr millisecond

Ms. \mīz/ n, pl Mss. or Mses. \mi-'zəz/ [prob. blend of *Miss* and *Mrs.*]  
(1949) — used instead of *Miss* or *Mrs.* (as when the marital status of a  
woman is unknown or irrelevant) (Ms. Mary Smith)

MS abbr 1 [It *mano sinistra*] left hand 2 manuscript 3 master of sci-  
ence 4 military science 5 Mississippi 6 motor ship 7 multiple scler-  
osis

MSc abbr master of science

msec abbr millisecond

msg abbr message

MSG abbr 1 master sergeant 2 monosodium glutamate

Msgr abbr monsignor

MSGt abbr master sergeant

MSH abbr melanocyte-stimulating hormone

M16 \em-'(s)ik-'stēn/ n [model 16] (1968): a .223 caliber (5.56 millime-  
ter) gas-operated magazine-fed rifle for semiautomatic or automatic  
operation used by U.S. troops since the mid 1960s

MSL abbr mean sea level

MSN abbr master of science in nursing

MSS abbr manuscripts

MST abbr mountain standard time

MSW abbr master of social welfare; master of social work

mt abbr mount; mountain

Mt abbr Matthew

mt symbol meitnerium

MT abbr 1 machine translation 2 metric ton 3 Montana 4 moun-  
tain time

mtDNA abbr mitochondrial DNA

mtg abbr meeting

mtge abbr mortgage

mtn abbr mountain

MTO abbr Mediterranean theater of operations

mu \myü/, \mü/ n [Gk *my*] (1638): the 12th letter of the Greek alphabet  
— see ALPHABET table

muc- or mucl- or muco- comb form [L *muc-*, fr. *mucus*] 1: mucus  
(~mucoprotein) 2: mucous and (~mucocutaneous)

much \mäch/ adj more \mör/; most \mōst/ [ME *muche* large, much,  
fr. *muchel*, *muchel*, fr. OE *micel*, *mycel*; akin to OHG *mihhil* great,  
large, L *magnus*, Gk *megas*, Skt *mahat*] (13c) 1 a: great in quantity,  
amount, extent, or degree (there is ~ truth in what you say) (taken  
too ~ time) b: great in importance or significance (nothing ~ hap-  
pened) 2 obs: many in number 3: more than is expected or accept-  
able: more than enough (the large pizza is a bit ~ for one person) —  
too much 1: WONDERFUL, EXCITING 2: TERRIBLE, AWFUL

much adv more; most (13c) 1 a (1): to a great degree or extent  
: CONSIDERABLY (~ happier) (2): VERY (~ gratified) b (1): FRE-  
QUENTLY, OFTEN (~ away from home) (2): by or for a long time  
(didn't get to work ~ before noon) c: by far (~ was ~ the brightest  
student) 2: NEARLY, APPROXIMATELY (looks ~ the way his father  
did) — as much 1: the same in quantity (not quite as much money)  
2: to the same degree (likes baseball almost as much as he likes golf)

much n (13c) 1: a great quantity, amount, extent, or degree (gave  
away ~) 2: something considerable or impressive (was not ~ to  
look at)

mu-cha-cho \mü-'chā-(j)chō/ n, pl -chos [Sp, prob. fr. *mocho*  
cropped, shorn] (1591) 1 chiefly Southwest: a male servant 2 chiefly  
Southwest: a young man

much as conj (ca. 1699): however much: even though

much less conj (1615): not to mention — used esp. in negative con-  
texts to add to one item another denoting something less likely (can  
hardly grow, much less ripen, till the stock is in the earth — Jonathan  
Swift) (he is never going to get out of the eighth grade, much less ever  
make it to college — Thomas Meehan)

much-ness \mäch-nəs/ n (14c): the quality or state of being great in  
quantity, extent, or degree — much of a muchness: very much the  
same

mu-cl-lage \myü-'s(ə)-lij/ n [ME *musclilage*, fr. LL *mucilago* mucus,  
musty juice, fr. L *mucus*] (15c) 1: a gelatinous substance of various  
plants (as legumes or seaweeds) that contains protein and polysaccha-  
rides and is similar to plant gums 2: an aqueous usu. viscous solution  
(as of a gum) used esp. as an adhesive

mu-cl-lag-i-nous \myü-'s(ə)-lā-jə-nəs/ adj [ME *musclilaginosus*, fr. LL  
*mucilaginosus*, fr. *mucilagin-*, *mucilago*] (15c) 1: STICKY, VISCID 2  
: of, relating to, full of, or secreting mucilage — mu-cl-lag-i-nous-ly  
adv

mu-cl-n \myü-'s(ə)n/ n [ISV *muc-*] (1838): any of various mucoproteins  
that occur esp. in secretions of mucous membranes — mu-cl-n-ous  
\-'s(ə)-nəs, \myüs-nəs/ adj

muck \mak/ n [ME *muk*, perh. fr. OE *-moc*; akin to ON *myki* dung]  
(13c) 1: soft moist farmyard manure 2: slimy dirt or filth 3 a  
: defamatory remarks or writings b: RUBBISH, NONSENSE (mindless

\ə/ about \ə/ kitten, F table \ər/ further \ə/ ash \ā/ ace \ā/ mop, mar  
\aʊ/ out \ch/ chin \e/ bet \ē/ easy \g/ go \i/ hit \i/ ice \j/ job  
\j/ sing \ō/ go \ō/ law \oi/ boy \th/ thin \th/ the \ū/ loot \ū/ foot  
\y/ yet \zh/ vision, beige \k, ŋ, æ, ʊ, ʌ/ see Guide to Pronunciation

id youngest  
georgianus,  
ob. alter. of  
us) of deep  
ad is caught  
or(-a)nj\ n,  
for growing  
(1884): the  
adj (1778)  
r)  
88): some.



tan

oration 2

of the Com-  
me in 1575  
under obe.

lating to, or  
k(a)le\ adv  
torio di San  
a lengthy  
recitatives,

fr. LL ora-  
ate or insti-  
church  
(1594)  
2 a: public  
character-  
to the emo-

5c) 1: any  
e earth and  
something  
rical celest-  
symbolizing

ENCIRCLE,

LL; MF or-  
ic): SPHER-

arly circular

b. fr. orbis]  
dj  
ibed by one  
t the sun or  
lete revolu-  
2: a range  
> syn see

2: to send  
ravel in cir-

bed region  
1 zero, one,

icecraft de-  
surface b

rs that have  
shaped flat

. modif. of

661): a na-

hortus gar-  
fruit trees,  
g  
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1606) 1 a  
nium in an

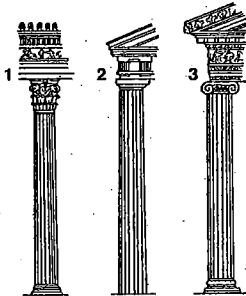
ancient Greek theater b: a corresponding semicircular space in a Roman theater used for seating important persons 2 a: the space in front of the stage in a modern theater that is used by an orchestra b: the forward section of seats on the main floor of a theater c: the main floor of a theater 3: a group of musicians including esp. string players organized to perform ensemble music — compare BAND  
or-ches-tra\ 'ôr-kes-tral\ adj (ca. 1811) 1: of, relating to, or composed for an orchestra 2: suggestive of an orchestra or its musical qualities — or-ches-tral-ly\ 'ôr-kes-tral-ly\ adv  
or-ches-trate\ 'ôr-kes-trat\ vt -trat-ed; -trat-ing (1880) 1 a: to compose or arrange (music) for an orchestra b: to provide with orchestration (~ a ballet) 2: to arrange or combine so as to achieve a desired or maximum effect <orchestrated preparations for the banquet> — or-ches-tra-tor\ 'ôr-kes-trat-er\ 'ôr-strä-tôr\ n  
or-ches-tra-tion\ 'ôr-kes-trä-shon\ n (ca. 1859) 1: the arrangement of a musical composition for performance by an orchestra; also: orchestral treatment of a musical composition 2: harmonious organization <develop a world community through ~ of cultural diversities> — L. K. Frank — or-ches-tra-tion-al\ 'shnəl, -shä-n'əl\ adj  
or-child\ 'ôr-käld\ n [irreg. fr. NL *Orchis*] (1845) 1: any of a large family (Orchidaceae, the orchid family) of perennial epiphytic or terrestrial monocotyledonous plants that usu. have showy 3-petaled flowers with the middle petal enlarged into a lip and differing from the others in shape and color 2: a light purple — or-child-like\ 'ôr-lik\ adj  
or-chi-da-ceous\ 'ôr-ka-'dä-shas\ adj [NL *Orchidaceae*, family name, fr. *Orchis*] (1838) 1: of, relating to, or resembling the orchids 2: SHOWY, OSTENTATIOUS  
or-chi-ec-to-my\ 'ôr-ke-'ek-tä-mē\ n, pl -mies [Gk *orchis* + E *-ectomy*] (ca. 1894) : surgical removal of one or both testes  
or-chis\ 'ôr-käs\ n [NL, fr. L. orchid, fr. Gk. testicle, orchid; akin to Mlr *uirg* testicle] (1562) : ORCHID; esp: any of a genus (*Orchis*) of orchids with fleshy roots and a spurred lip  
ord abbr 1 order 2 ordnance  
or-dain\ 'ôr-dän\ vb [ME *ordainen*, fr. AF *ordener*, *ordeiner*, fr. LL *ordinare*, fr. L. to put in order, appoint, fr. *ordin-*, *ordo* order] vt (14c) 1: to invest officially (as by the laying on of hands) with ministerial or priestly authority 2 a: to establish or order by appointment, decree, or law: ENACT (we the people... do ~ and establish this Constitution — U.S. Constitution) b: DESTINE, FORBODAIN ~ vi: to issue an order — or-dain-er\ n — or-dain-ment\ 'ôr-dän-mənt\ n  
or-deal\ 'ôr-dē(-əl), 'ôr-ä\ n [ME *ordal*, fr. OE *ordāl*; akin to OHG *urteil* judgment, OE *dāl* division — more at DEAL] (bef. 12c) 1: a primitive means used to determine guilt or innocence by submitting the accused to dangerous or painful tests believed to be under supernatural control (~ by fire) 2: a severe trial or experience  
or-der\ 'ôr-dər\ vb or-dered; or-der-ing\ 'ôr-d(ə)-rɪŋ\ [ME, fr. *ordre*, n] vt (13c) 1: to put in order: ARRANGE 2 a: to give an order to: COMMAND b: DESTINE, ORDAIN (so ~ed by the gods) c: to command to go or come to a specified place (~ed back to the base) d: to give an order for (~ a meal) ~ vi 1: to bring about order: REGULATE 2 a: to issue orders: COMMAND b: to give or place an order — or-der-a-ble\ 'ôr-də-bəl\ adj — or-der-er\ 'ôr-dər-ər\ n  
syn ORDER, ARRANGE, MARSHAL, ORGANIZE, SYSTEMATIZE, METH-ODIZE mean to put persons or things into their proper places in relation to each other. ORDER suggests a straightening out so as to eliminate confusion <ordered her business affairs>. ARRANGE implies a setting in sequence, relationship, or adjustment <arranged the files numerically>. MARSHAL suggests gathering and arranging in preparation for a particular operation or effective use <marshaling the facts for argument>. ORGANIZE implies arranging so that the whole aggregate works as a unit with each element having a proper function <organized the volunteers into teams>. SYSTEMATIZE implies arranging according to a predetermined scheme <systematized billing procedures>. METHODIZE suggests imposing an orderly procedure rather than a fixed scheme <methodizes every aspect of daily living>. syn see in addition COMMAND

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order n [ME, fr. AF *ordre*, fr. ML & L; ML *ordin-*, *ordo* ecclesiastical order, fr. L. arrangement, group, class; akin to L. *ordiri* to lay the warp, begin] (14c) 1 a: a group of people united in a formal way: as (1) : a fraternal society (the Masonic Order) (2) : a community under a religious rule; esp: one requiring members to take solemn vows b: a badge or medal of such a society; also : a military decoration 2 a: any of the several grades of the Christian ministry b pl: the office of a person in the Christian ministry c pl: ORDINATION 3 a: a rank, class, or special group in a community or society b: a class of persons or things grouped according to quality, value, or natural characteristics: as (1) : a category of taxonomic classification ranking above the family and below the class (2) : the broadest category in soil classification 4 a (1) : RANK, LEVEL (a statesman of the first ~) (2) : CATEGORY, CLASS (in emergencies of this ~ — R. B. Westfield) b (1) : the arrangement or sequence of objects or of events in time (listed the items in ~ of importance) (the batting ~) (2) : a sequential arrangement of mathematical elements c: DEGREE 12a, b d (1) : the number of times differentiation is applied successively (derivatives of higher ~) (2) of a differential equation : the order of the derivative of highest order e: the number of columns or



orchid 1



order 8b: 1 Corinthian, 2 Doric, 3 Ionic

rows or columns and rows in a magic square, determinant, or matrix <the ~ of a matrix with 2 rows and 3 columns is 2 by 3> f: the number of elements in a finite mathematical group 5 a (1) : a sociopolitical system (was opposed to changes in the established ~) (2) : a particular sphere or aspect of a sociopolitical system (the present economic ~) b: a regular or harmonious arrangement (the ~ of nature) 6 a: a prescribed form of a religious service: RITE b: the customary mode of procedure esp. in debate (point of ~) 7 a: the state of peace, freedom from confused or unruly behavior, and respect for law or proper authority (promised to restore law and ~) b: a specific rule, regulation, or authoritative direction: COMMAND 8 a: a style of building b: a type of column and entablature forming the unit of a style 9 a: state or condition esp. with regard to functioning or repair <things were in terrible ~> b: a proper, orderly, or functioning condition (their passports were in ~) <the phone is out of ~> 10 a: a written direction to pay money to someone b: a commission to purchase, sell, or supply goods or to perform work c: goods or items bought or sold d: an assigned or requested undertaking (landing men on the moon was a tall ~) 11: ORDER OF THE DAY (flat roofs were the ~ in the small villages) — or-der-less\ 'ôr-ləs\ adj — in order: APPROPRIATE, DESIRABLE (an apology is in order) — in order to: for the purpose of — on order: in the process of being ordered — on the order of 1: after the fashion of: LIKE (a genius on the order of Newton — D. B. Botkin) 2: ABOUT, APPROXIMATELY (spent on the order of two million dollars) — to order: according to the specifications of an order (shoes made to order)

order arms n [fr. the command *order arms*] (1847) 1: a command to return the rifle to order arms from present arms or to drop the hand from a hand salute 2: a position in the manual of arms in which the rifle is held vertically beside the right leg with the butt resting on the ground

or-dered\ 'ôr-dərd\ adj (1579) : characterized by order: as a: marked by regularity or discipline (led an ~ life) b: marked by regular or harmonious arrangement or disposition (an ~ landscape) <the ~ crystal structure> c: having elements arranged or identified according to a rule: as (1) : having the property that every pair of different elements is related by a transitive relationship that is not symmetric (2) : having elements labeled by ordinal numbers (an ~ triple has a first, second, and third element)

or-der-ly-ness\ 'ôr-dər-lē-nəs\ n (1571) : the quality or state of being orderly

or-der-ly\ 'ôr-lē\ adj (1570) 1 a (1) : arranged or disposed in some order or pattern: REGULAR (~ rows of houses) (2) : marked by order: TIDY (keeps an ~ desk) b: governed by law: REGULATED (an ~ universe) c: METHODOICAL (an ~ mind) 2: well behaved: PEACEFUL (an ~ crowd) — orderly adv

orderly n, pl -lies (1781) 1: a soldier assigned to perform various services (as carrying messages) for a superior officer 2: a hospital attendant who does routine or heavy work (as cleaning, carrying supplies, or moving patients)

order of battle (1702) 1: the disposition of troops or ships ready for combat 2: a tabular compilation of units, commanders, equipment, and their locations in a theater of operation

order of business [order of business] (predetermined sequence of matters to be dealt with by an assembly) (ca. 1890) : a matter which must be dealt with: TASK (the budget was the first order of business at the committee meeting)

order of magnitude (1875) : a range of magnitude extending from some value to ten times that value

order of the day (1698) 1: the business or tasks appointed for an assembly for a given day 2: the characteristic or dominant feature or activity (growth and change are the order of the day in every field — Ruth G. Strickland)

or-di-nal\ 'ôr-də-nəl, 'ôr-də-nəl\ n (14c) 1 cap [ME, fr. ML *ordinale*, fr. LL, neut. of *ordinalis*] : a book of rites for the ordination of deacons, priests, and bishops 2 [LL *ordinalis*, fr. *ordinalis*, adj.] : ORDINAL NUMBER

ordinal adj [LL *ordinalis*, fr. L *ordin-*, *ordo*] (1599) 1: of a specified order or rank in a series 2: of or relating to a taxonomic order ordinal number n (1607) 1: a number designating the place (as first, second, or third) occupied by an item in an ordered sequence — see NUMBER table 2: a number assigned to an ordered set that designates both the order of its elements and its cardinal number

or-di-nance\ 'ôr-dən(-t)s, 'ôr-də-nən(-t)s\ n [ME, fr. AF & ML; AF *ordenance* order, disposition, fr. ML *ordinantia*, fr. L *ordinant-*, *ordinans*, prp. of *ordinare* to put in order — more at ORDAIN] (14c) 1 a: an authoritative decree or direction: ORDER b: a law set forth by a governmental authority; specif: a municipal regulation 2: something ordained or decreed by fate or a deity 3: a prescribed usage, practice, or ceremony syn see LAW

or-di-nand\ 'ôr-də-'nand\ n [LL *ordinandus*, gerundive of *ordinare* to ordain] (ca. 1842) : a candidate for ordination

or-di-nary\ 'ôr-də-'ner-ē\ n, pl -nar-ies [ME *ordinarie*, fr. AF & ML; AF, fr. ML *ordinarius*, fr. L *ordinarius*, adj.] (14c) 1 a (1) : a prelate exercising original jurisdiction over a specified territory or group (2) : a clergyman appointed formerly in England to attend condemned criminals b: a judge of probate in some states of the U.S. 2 often cap: the parts of the Mass that do not vary from day to day 3: the regular or customary condition or course of things — usu. used in the phrase out of the ordinary 4 a Brit: a meal served to all comers at a fixed price b chiefly Brit: a tavern or eating house serving regular meals 5: a common heraldic charge (as the bend) of simple form

ordinary adj [ME *ordinarie*, fr. L *ordinarius*, fr. *ordin-*, *ordo* order] (15c) 1: of a kind to be expected in the normal order of events: ROUTINE, USUAL (an ~ day) 2: having or constituting immediate or original jurisdiction; also: belonging to such jurisdiction 3 a: of common quality, rank, or ability (an ~ teenager) b: deficient in

\ə\ abut \\* kitten, F table \ər\ further \ə\ ash \ā\ ace \ā\ mop, mar \a\ out \ch\ chin \e\ bet \ē\ easy \g\ go \i\ hit \i\ ice \j\ job \ŋ\ sing \ō\ go \ō\ law \ō\ boy \th\ thin \th\ the \ū\ loot \ū\ foot \y\ yet \zh\ vision, beige \k, n, æ, u, \ see Guide to Pronunciation



strip bounding or protecting an area 3: outer limits — often used in pl. 4: the part of a basketball court outside the three-point line  
 per-my-si-um \per-ə-mi-zhē-əm, -zē-ə n, pl -sia \-zhē-ə, -zē-ə [NL, irr-  
 reg. fr. *peri-* + Gk *mys* mouse, muscle — more at MOUSE] (ca. 1842)  
 the connective-tissue sheath that surrounds a muscle and forms  
 sheaths for the bundles of muscle fibers  
 peri-na-tal \-nā-təl \adj (1952): occurring in, concerned with, or being  
 in the period around the time of birth (< mortality) (< care) —  
 peri-na-tal-ly \-təl-(ē) \adv  
 peri-na-tol-o-gy \per-ə-nā-tā-lə-jē n (1969): a branch of medicine  
 concerned with perinatal care — *peri-na-tol-o-gist* \-jist n  
 peri-ne-um \per-ə-nē-əm n, pl -nea \-nē-ə [ME, fr. LL *perinaion*,  
 fr. Gk, fr. *peri-* + *inan* to empty out; perh. akin to Skt *ispātī* he sets in  
 motion] (15c): an area of tissue that marks externally the approximate  
 boundary of the outlet of the pelvis and gives passage to the urinogen-  
 ital ducts and rectum; also: the area between the anus and the posteri-  
 or part of the external genitalia — *peri-ne-al* \-nē-əl \adj  
 peri-neu-ri-um \per-ə-nūr-ē-əm, -nyūr-ə n, pl -ria \-ē-ə [NL, fr. *peri-*  
 Gk *neuron* nerve — more at NERVE] (ca. 1842): the connective-  
 tissue sheath that surrounds a bundle of nerve fibers  
 peri-od \-pī-əd n [ME *periode*, fr. MF, fr. ML, L, & Gk; ML *perio-*  
 di- period of time, punctuation mark, fr. L & Gk; L, rhetorical period,  
 fr. Gk *peridos* circuit, period of time, rhetorical period, fr. *peri-* + *hō-*  
 di- way] (ca. 1530) 1: the completion of a cycle, a series of events, or  
 a single action 2 a (1): an utterance from one full stop  
 to another: SENTENCE (2): a well-proportioned sentence of several  
 clauses (3): PERIODIC SENTENCE b: a musical structure or melodic  
 section usu. composed of two or more contrasting or complementary  
 phrases and ending with a cadence 3 a: the full pause with which the  
 utterance of a sentence closes b: END, STOP 4 obs: GOAL, PURPOSE  
 5 a (1): a point used to mark the end (as of a declarative sentence or  
 an abbreviation) (2) — used interjectionally to emphasize the finality  
 of the preceding statement (I don't remember — ~) b: a rhetorical  
 unit in Greek verse composed of a series of two or more cola 6 a: a  
 portion of time determined by some recurring phenomenon b (1)  
 the interval of time required for a cyclic motion or phenomenon to  
 complete a cycle and begin to repeat itself (2): a number *k* that does  
 not change the value of a periodic function *f* when added to the inde-  
 pendent variable; esp: the smallest such number c: a single cyclic oc-  
 currence of menstruation 7 a: a chronological division: STAGE b  
 a division of geologic time longer than an epoch and included in an  
 era c: a stage of culture having a definable place in time and space  
 8 a: one of the divisions of the academic day b: one of the divisions  
 of the playing time of a game  
 syn PERIOD, EPOCH, ERA, AGE mean a division of time. PERIOD may  
 designate an extent of time of any length (periods of economic pros-  
 perity). EPOCH applies to a period begun or set off by some significant  
 or striking quality, change, or series of events (the steam engine  
 marked a new epoch in industry). ERA suggests a period of history  
 marked by a new or distinct order of things (the era of global com-  
 munications). AGE is used frequently of a fairly definite period domi-  
 nated by a prominent figure or feature (the age of Samuel Johnson).  
 period \adj (1905): of, relating to, or representing a particular historical  
 period (< furniture) (< costumes)  
 peri-od-ic \-pī-əd-ik \adj (1642) 1 a: occurring or recurring at  
 regular intervals b: occurring repeatedly from time to time 2 a

: consisting of or containing a series of repeated stages, processes, or  
 digits: CYCLIC (< decimals) (< vibration) b: being a function  
 any value of which recurs at regular intervals 3: expressed in or char-  
 acterized by periodic sentences  
 peri-od-ic acid \-pī-əd-ik-ə \n [ISV *peri-* + *iodic*] (1836): any of the  
 strongly oxidizing acids (as H<sub>3</sub>IO<sub>6</sub> or HIO<sub>4</sub>) that are the most highly ox-  
 idized acids of iodine  
 1 peri-od-ic-al \-pī-əd-ik-əl \adj (1601) 1: PERIODIC 2 a: pub-  
 lished with a fixed interval between the issues or numbers b: pub-  
 lished in, characteristic of, or connected with a periodical  
 2 periodical \n (1798): a periodical publication  
 periodical cicada \n (1890): SEVENTEEN-YEAR LOCUST  
 peri-od-ic-al-ly \-pī-əd-ik-əl-ē \adv (1646) 1: at regular intervals  
 of time 2: from time to time: FREQUENTLY  
 peri-od-ic-i-ty \-pī-əd-ik-ē-tē \n (1833): the quality, state, or fact of  
 being regularly recurrent or having periods  
 periodic law \n (1872): a law in chemistry: the elements when arranged  
 in the order of their atomic numbers show a periodic variation of  
 atomic structure and of most of their properties  
 periodic sentence \n (ca. 1928): a usu. complex sentence that has no  
 subordinate or trailing elements following its principal clause (as in  
 "yesterday while I was walking down the street, I saw him")  
 periodic table \n (1895): an arrangement of chemical elements based  
 on the periodic law  
 peri-od-ic-i-za-tion \-pī-əd-ik-ə-zā-shən \n (1938): division (as of histo-  
 ry) into periods  
 peri-odon-tal \-pī-əd-ən-təl \adj (1854) 1: investing or surround-  
 ing a tooth 2: of or affecting periodontal tissues or regions (< dis-  
 eases) — *peri-odon-tal-ly* \-təl-ē \adv  
 periodontal membrane \n (1899): the fibrous connective-tissue layer  
 covering the cementum of a tooth and holding it in place in the jaw-  
 bone  
 peri-odon-tics \-dän-tiks \n pl but sing or pl in constr [NL *periodontium*  
 periodontal tissue, fr. *peri-* + Gk *odont-*, *odontos*, *odon* tooth — more at  
 TOOTH] (ca. 1944): a branch of dentistry that deals with diseases of the  
 supporting and investing structures of the teeth including the gums, cem-  
 entum, periodontal membranes, and alveolar bone — *peri-odon-*  
*tist* \-dän-tist \n  
 peri-odon-ti-tis \-pī-əd-ən-tī-tis \n [NL] (1872): inflammation  
 of the supporting structures of the teeth and esp. the periodontal mem-  
 brane  
 peri-odon-tol-o-gy \-dän-tā-lə-jē \n (1914): PERIODONTICS  
 period piece \n (1940): a work (as of literature, art, furniture, cinema,  
 or music) whose special value lies in its evocation of a historical period  
 peri-on-ych-i-um \-pī-əd-ən-ik-ē-əm \n, pl -ia \-kē-ə \n [NL, fr. *peri-* +  
 Gk *onyx*, *onyx* nail — more at NAIL] (ca. 1879): the tissue bordering  
 the root and sides of a fingernail or toenail  
 peri-op-er-a-tive \-pī-əd-ə-p(ə)-rə-tiv, -pə-rə- \adj (1966): relating to,  
 occurring in, or being the period around the time of a surgical opera-  
 tion (< morbidity) (< nursing)  
 peri-os-te-al \-pī-əd-əs-tē-əl \adj (1830) 1: situated around or pro-  
 duced external to bone 2: of, relating to, or involving the periosteum  
 peri-os-te-um \-tē-əm \n, pl -tea \-tē-ə \n [NL, fr. LL *periosteum*, fr. Gk,  
 neut. of *periosteos* around the bone, fr. *peri-* + *osteon* bone — more at  
 OSSEOUS] (1597): the membrane of connective tissue that closely in-  
 vests all bones except at the articular surfaces

## PERIODIC TABLE

This is a common long form of the table. Roman numerals and letters heading the vertical columns indicate the groups. (There are differ-  
 ences of opinion regarding the letter designations, but those given here are probably the most generally used. Also, international standards  
 favor numbering the groups 1-18 from left to right using Arabic numerals, but the designations shown below remain quite common.) The  
 horizontal rows represent the periods, with two series removed from the two very long periods and represented below the main table. Atom-  
 ic numbers are given above the symbols for the elements. Compare ELEMENT table.

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**que-bra-cho** \kă-'brā-(j)chō, ki-'n [AmerSp, alter. of *queibbracha*, fr. Sp *queibbra* it breaks + *hacha* ax] (ca. 1881) 1: any of several trees of southern So. America with hard wood: as a: a tree (*Aspidosperma quebracho*) of the dogbane family which occurs chiefly in Argentina and Chile and whose dried bark is used as a respiratory sedative in dyspnea and in asthma b: a chiefly Argentine tree (*Schinopsis lorentzii*) of the cashew family with dense wood rich in tannins 2 a: the wood of a quebracho b: a tannin-rich extract of the Argentine quebracho used in tanning leather

**Quee-chua** \kē-'chō-wā, 'kech-wā n, pl **Quechua** or **Quechuas** [Sp, prob. fr. Southern Peruvian Quechua *qheswa* (*simi*), lit., valley speech] (1840) 1: a family of languages spoken by Indian peoples of Peru, Bolivia, Ecuador, Chile, and Argentina 2 a: a member of an Indian people of central Peru b: a group of peoples forming the dominant element of the Inca Empire — **Quee-chu-an** \-wān *adj* or *n*

**queen** \kwen\ n [ME *queene*, fr. OE *cwēn* woman, wife, queen; akin to Goth *qens* wife, Gk *gynē* woman, Skt *jani*] (bef. 12c) 1 a: the wife or widow of a king b: the wife or widow of a tribal chief 2 a: a female monarch b: a female chieftain 3 a: a woman eminent in rank, power, or attractions (a movie ~) b: a goddess or a thing personified as female and having supremacy in a specified realm c: an attractive girl or woman; esp: a beauty contest winner 4: the most privileged piece of each color in a set of chessmen having the power to move in any direction across any number of unoccupied squares 5: a playing card marked with a stylized figure of a queen 6: the fertile fully developed female of social bees, ants, and termites whose function is to lay eggs 7: a mature female cat kept esp. for breeding 8 often *disparaging*: a male homosexual; esp: an effeminate one

**queen vi** (1611) 1: to act like a queen; esp: to put on airs — usu. used with *it* (<~s it over her friends) 2: to become a queen in chess (<the pawn ~s) ~ *vt*: to promote (a pawn) to a queen in chess

**Queen Anne** \-'an *adj* [*Queen Anne* of England] (1863) 1: of, relating to, or having the characteristics of a style of furniture originating in England under Dutch influence esp. during the first half of the 18th century that is marked by extensive use of upholstery, marquetry, and Asian fabrics 2: of, relating to, or having the characteristics of a style of English building of the early 18th century characterized by modified classic ornament and the use of red brickwork in which even relief ornament is carved

**Queen Anne's lace** n (1895): a widely naturalized Eurasian biennial herb (*Daucus carota*) which has a whitish acrid taproot and flat lacelike clusters of tiny white flowers and from which the cultivated carrot originated — called also *wild carrot*

**queen consort** n, pl **queens consort** (1765): the wife of a reigning king

**queen-ly** \kwen-'lē *adj* **queen-ll-er**; -est (15c) 1: of, relating to, or befitting a queen 2: having royal rank 3: MONARCHICAL — **queen-ly-ness** n — **queenly** *adv*

**queen mother** n (1577): a queen dowager who is mother of the reigning sovereign

**queen post** n (1823): one of two vertical tie posts in a truss (as of a roof)

**queen regnant** n, pl **queens regnant** (ca. 1639): a queen reigning in her own right

**Queen's Bench** n (1707): a division of the English superior courts system that hears civil and criminal court cases — used during the reign of a queen

**Queen's Counsel** n (1850): a barrister selected to serve as counsel to the British crown — used during the reign of a queen

**queen-ship** \kwen-'ship\ n (1536) 1: the rank, dignity, or state of being a queen 2: a regal quality like that of a queen

**queen-side** \-'sīd\ n (1897): the side of a chessboard containing the file on which the queen sits at the beginning of the game

**queen-size** *adj* (1959) 1: having dimensions of approximately 60 by 80 inches (about 1.5 by 2.0 meters) — used of a bed; compare **FULL-SIZE**, **KING-SIZE**, **TWIN-SIZE** 2: of a size that fits a queen-size bed (<~ sheet)

**queen substance** n (1954): a pheromone secreted by queen bees that is consumed by worker bees and inhibits ovary development

**queer** \kwir\ *adj* [origin unknown] (1508) 1 a: WORTHLESS, COUNTERFEIT (<~ money) b: QUESTIONABLE, SUSPICIOUS 2 a: differing in some odd way from what is usual or normal b (1): ECCENTRIC, UNCONVENTIONAL (2): mildly insane c: TOUCHED d: absorbed or interested to an extreme or unreasonable degree e: OBSESSED d (1) often *disparaging*: HOMOSEXUAL (2) sometimes *offensive*: GAY 4b 3: not quite well — **queer-ish** \-'ish\ *adj* — **queer-ly** *adv* — **queerness** n

**usage** Over the past two decades, an important change has occurred in the use of *queer* in sense 2d. The older, strongly pejorative use has certainly not vanished, but a use by some gay people and some academics as a neutral or even positive term has established itself. This development is most noticeable in the adjective but is reflected in the corresponding noun as well. The newer use is sometimes taken to be offensive, esp. by older gay men who fostered the acceptance of *gay* in these uses and still have a strong preference for it.

**queer vt** (ca. 1812) 1: to spoil the effect or success of (<~ one's plans) 2: to put or get into an embarrassing or disadvantageous situation

**queer n** (ca. 1812): one that is queer; esp. often *disparaging*: HOMOSEXUAL **usage** see **QUEER**

**queer theory** n (1988): an approach to literary and cultural study that rejects traditional categories of gender and sexuality

**quell** \kwel\ *vt* [ME, to kill, quell, fr. OE *cwellan* to kill; akin to OHG *quellen* to torture, kill, *quāla* torment, Lith *gelti* to hurt] (13c) 1: to thoroughly overwhelm and reduce to submission or passivity (<~ a riot) 2: QUIET, PACIFY (<~ fears) — **quell-er** n

**quell n** [ME, fr. *quellen* to kill] (15c) 1 *obs*: SLAUGHTER 2 *archaic*: the power of quelling

**quench** \kwench\ *vb* [ME, fr. OE *-cwencan*; akin to OE *-cwinan* to vanish, OFris *quinka*] *vt* (12c) 1 a: PUT OUT, EXTINGUISH b: to put out the light or fire of (<~ glowing coals with water) c: to cool (as

heated metal) suddenly by immersion (as in oil or water) d: to cause to lose heat or warmth (<you have ~ed the warmth of France toward you — Alfred Tennyson) 2 a: to bring (something immaterial) to an end typically by satisfying, damping, cooling, or decreasing (<~ a rational understanding of the laws of nature can ~ impossible desires — Lucius Garvin) (the praise that ~es all desire to read the book — T. S. Eliot) b: to terminate by or as if by destroying: ELIMINATE (<the Commonwealth party ~ed a whole generation of play-acting — Margery Bailey) (<~ a rebellion) c: to relieve or satisfy with liquid (<~ed his thirst at a wayside spring) ~ *vi* 1: to become extinguished: COOL 2: to become calm: SUBSIDE — **quench-able** \kwench-'chā-bəl\ *adj* — **quench-er** n — **quench-less** \kwench-'ləs\ *adj*

**que-nelle** \kə-'nel\ n [F, fr. G *Knödel* dumpling, fr. MHG; akin to OHG *knoto* knot — more at **KNOT**] (1845): a poached oval dumpling of pureed forcemeat (as of pike) often served in a cream sauce **quer-cē-tin** \kwər-'sā-tən\ n [ISV, fr. L *quercetum* oak forest, fr. *quer-* oak — more at **PIR**] (1857): a yellow crystalline pigment C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>10</sub>O<sub>7</sub> occurring usu. in the form of glycosides in various plants **quer-cit-ron** \kwər-'sī-trən, 'kwər-'\ n [blend of NL *Quercus* and ISV *citron*] (1794) 1: a large timber oak (*Quercus velutina*) chiefly of the eastern and central U.S. 2: the bark of the quercitron that is rich in tannin and a dye containing quercetin; also: the dye **que-ris-t** \kwir-'st, 'kwər-'\ n [L *querere* to ask] (1633): one who inquires

**quern** \kworn\ n [ME, fr. OE *cweorn*; akin to OHG *quirn* hand mill, OCS *žriny*] (bef. 12c): a primitive hand mill for grinding grain

**quer-u-lous** \kwər-'yā-las, -'las also \kwir-'\ *adj* [ME *querelose*, fr. L *querulus*, fr. *queri* to complain] (15c) 1: habitually complaining 2: FRETFUL, WHINING (<~ voice) — **quer-u-lous-ly** *adv* — **querulousness** n

**que-ry** \kwir-'ē, 'kwər-'\ n, pl **queries** [alter. of earlier *quere*, fr. L *quære*, imper. of *quaerere* to ask] (ca. 1635) 1: QUESTION, INQUIRY 2: a question in the mind: DOUBT 3: QUESTION MARK 2

**query** *vt* **que-ried**; **que-ry-ing** (1654) 1: to ask questions of esp. with a desire for authoritative information 2: to ask questions about esp. in order to resolve a doubt 3: to put as a question 4: to mark with a query *syn* see **ASK** — **que-ry-er** n **que-sa-dil-la** \kă-'sā-'dē-'ā also -'thē- or -'thēl-'yā\ n [MexSp, fr. Sp, cheese pastry, dim. of *quesada*, fr. *queso* cheese, fr. L *caseus*] (1935) a tortilla filled with a savory mixture, folded, and usu. fried

**quest** \kwest\ n [ME, fr. AF *queste*, VL *\*quaesta*, fr. L, fem. of *quaestus*, pp. of *quaerere*] (14c) 1 a: a jury of inquest b: INVESTIGATION 2: an act or instance of seeking: a: PURSUIT, SEARCH b: a chivalrous enterprise in medieval romance usu. involving an adventurous journey 3 *obs*: a person or group of persons who search or make inquiry

**quest vi** (14c) 1 of a dog a: to search a trail b: BAY 2: to go on a quest ~ *vt* 1: to search for 2: to ask for — **quest-er** n

**question** \kwes-'chən, 'kwesh-'\ n [ME, fr. AF, fr. L *quaestio*, *quaestio*, fr. *quaerere* to seek, ask] (14c) 1 a (1): an interrogative expression often used to test knowledge (2): an interrogative sentence or clause b: a subject or aspect in dispute or open for discussion: ISSUE; broadly: PROBLEM, MATTER c (1): a subject or point of debate or a proposition to be voted on in a meeting (2): the bringing of such to a vote d: the specific point at issue 2 a: an act or instance of asking: INQUIRY b: INTERROGATION; also: a judicial or official investigation c: torture as part of an examination d (1): OBJECTION, DISPUTE (<~ true beyond ~) (2): room for doubt or objection (<~ little ~ of his skill) (3): CHANCE, POSSIBILITY (<~ of escape)

**question vi** (15c) 1: to ask a question of or about 2: to interrogate intensively: CROSS-EXAMINE 3 a: DOUBT, DISPUTE b: to subject to analysis: EXAMINE ~ *vt*: to ask questions: INQUIRE *syn* see **ASK** — **ques-tion-er** n

**ques-tion-able** \kwes-'chā-nā-bəl, 'kwesh-'\ *adj* (1580) 1 *obs*: inviting inquiry 2 *obs*: liable to judicial inquiry or action 3: affording reason for being doubted, questioned, or challenged: not certain or exact: PROBLEMATIC (<~ milk of ~ purity) (<~ decision) 4: attended by well-grounded suspicions of being immoral, crude, false, or unsound: DUBIOUS (<~ motives) *syn* see **DOUBTFUL** — **ques-tion-able-ness** n — **ques-tion-ably** \-'blē\ *adv*

**ques-tion-ary** \kwes-'chā-'ner-'ē, 'kwesh-'\ n, pl **-ar-ies** (1887): QUESTIONNAIRE

**ques-tion-less** \kwes-'chā-nā-ləs, 'kwesh-'\ *adj* (1532) 1: INDUBITABLE, UNQUESTIONABLE 2: UNQUESTIONING

**question mark** n (1869) 1 a: something unknown, unknowable, or uncertain b: someone (as an athlete) whose condition, talent, or potential for success is in doubt 2: a mark ? used in writing and printing at the conclusion of a sentence to indicate a direct question

**ques-tion-naire** \kwes-'chā-'ner-, 'kwesh-'\ n [F, fr. *questionner* to question, fr. MF, fr. *question*, n.] (1899) 1: a set of questions for obtaining statistically useful or personal information from individuals 2: a written or printed questionnaire often with spaces for answers 3: a survey made by the use of a questionnaire

**question time** n (1884): a period in a session of a British parliamentary body during which members may put questions to ministers on matters concerning their departments

**questor** *var* of **QUESTOR**

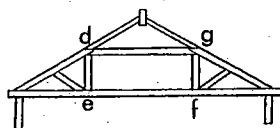
**quet-zal** \ket-'sāl, -'sāl n, pl **quetzals** or **quet-zal-es** \-'sä-(j)lās, -'sä\ [AmerSp, fr. Nahuatl *quetzalli* tail covers of the quetzal] (1827) 1: a Central American trogon (*Pharomacrus mocino*) that has brilliant green plumage above, a red breast, and in the male long upper tail coverts 2 pl *quetzales* — see **MONEY** table

**Quet-zal-co-atl** \kwet-'sāl-'kō-'wā-'tēl, 'ket-, -'sāl-'kwā-, 'ket-'sāl-, -'sāl\ [Nahuatl *Quetzalcōatl*] (1578): a chief Toltec and Aztec god identified with the wind and air and represented by a feathered serpent

**queue** \kyū\ n [F, lit., tail, fr. OF *cue*, *coe*, L *cauda*, *codā*] (1748) 1: a braid of hair usu. worn hanging at the back of the head 2: a waiting line esp. of persons or vehicles 3 a: a sequence of messages or jobs held in temporary storage awaiting transmission or processing b: a data structure that consists of a list of records such that records are added at one end and removed from the other

**queue vb** **queued**; **queue-ing** or **queue-ing** *vt* (1777): to arrange or form in a queue ~ *vi*: to line up or wait in a queue — often used with *up* — **queue-er** n

**quib-ble** \kw'kw' : to evade th : CAVIL, CARP  
quib-ble n [pr] : shift from the quiche 'kesh' tard pie usu. l  
quiche lor-ra (1926) : a qui  
quich \kwik\ living, vivere t  
ALIVE 2: ac derstanding, t ing) (2) : r : aroused imu velopment or taking place speed, readin steps) d: in cize) e: caf dinner) 3 a ngo, SHITTING : FUNGENT angle (<~ ti syn QUICK, or hesitator response an (quick reflex: note trainin emergency) sponse (<bac sion of qual that makes c swer was ap  
quich n (bef. akin to ON k tive spot or a : the inmost center of son  
quich adv (14 quick assets assets exclud quick bread powder or ba batter mixtur quick-en \k'kwik-nip\ vt livened : STI more intense her steps) ~ steeper ~ vi enter into a the soil) 3 : 4: to shine n become mor 'kwi-ka-nar, syn QUICKE ly. QUICKER thing inert < sizes the im chanical or suggests a s her lectures or energizir the dying cl quick fix n (1 to a problem quick-freeze -freez-ing C: crystals form and flavor at quick-le \kw'kw' a hurry: as picture or bc quick kick n down made : the opposing quick-lime \kw'kw' quick-sand esp: a deep: jects readily people into c quick-set \-'v' grow esp. in grown from quick-sil-ver quicksilver : MERCURIA quick-step \-'v' nying a mari quick-tem- quick time n inches in len quick-wit-te derstanding ly adv ~ qt quid \kwid\ pound sterli quid n [E dia (ca. 1727) : : quid-dity \-'v' las essence,



de gf queen posts



**rend** \rend\ *vb* **rent** \rent\ *also* **rend-ed** \ren-dəd\; **rend-ing** [ME, fr. OE *rendan*; akin to OFris *renda* to tear and perh. to Skt *randhra* hole] *vt* (bef. 12c) 1: to remove from place by violence: **WREST** 2: to split or tear apart or in pieces by violence 3: to tear (the hair or clothing) as a sign of anger, grief, or despair 4 a: to lacerate mentally or emotionally b: to pierce with sound c: to divide (as a nation) into contesting factions ~ *vi* 1: to perform an act of tearing or splitting 2: to become torn or split *syn* see **TEAR**

**1 render** \ren-dər\ *vb* **rendered**; **render-ing** \-d(ə-)rɪŋ\ [ME *rendren*, fr. AF *rendre* to give back, surrender, fr. VL *\*rendere*, alter. of L *reddere*, partly fr. *re- + dare* to give & partly fr. *re- + dere* to put — more at **DATE**, DO] *vt* (14c) 1 a: to melt down (~ *suet*); also: to extract by melting (~ *lard*) b: to treat so as to convert into industrial fats and oils or fertilizer 2 a: to transmit to another: **DELIVER** b: **GIVE UP**, **YIELD** c: to furnish for consideration, approval, or information: as (1): to hand down (a legal judgment) (2): to agree on and report (a verdict) 3 a: to give in return or retribution b (1): **GIVE BACK**, **RESTORE** (2): **REFLECT**, **ECHO** c: to give in acknowledgment of dependence or obligation: **PAY** d: to do (a service) for another 4 a (1): to cause to be or become: **MAKE** (enough rainfall ... to ~ irrigation unnecessary — P. E. James) (~ *ed* him helpless) (2): **IMPART** b (1): to reproduce or represent by artistic or verbal means: **DEPICT** (2): to give a performance of (3): to produce a copy or version of (the documents are ~ed in the original French) (4): to execute the motions of (~ a salute) c: **TRANSLATE** 5: to direct the execution of: **ADMINISTER** (~ justice) 6: to apply a coat of plaster or cement directly to ~ *vi*: to give recompense — **render-er** \-dər-ər\ *n*

**2 render** *n* (1647): a return esp. in goods or services due from a feudal tenant to his lord

**1 rendez-vous** \rən-di-ˈvü-, -dä- \ *n*, *pl* **rendez-vous** \-vüz\ [MF, fr. *rendez vous* present yourselves] (1582) 1 a: a place appointed for assembling or meeting b: a place of popular resort: **HAUNT** 2: a meeting at an appointed place and time 3: the process of bringing two spacecraft together

**2 rendezvous** *vb* **-voused** \-vüzd\; **-vousing** \-vü-ɪŋ\; **-vouses** \-vüz\ *vt* (1645): to come together at a rendezvous ~ *vi* 1: to bring together at a rendezvous 2: to meet at a rendezvous

**ren-dit-ion** \ren-ˈdi-shən\ *n* [obs. F, fr. MF, alter. of *reddition*, fr. LL *redditiō*, *redditiō*, fr. L *reddere* to return] (1601): the act or result of rendering: as a: **SURRENDER** b: **TRANSLATION** c: **PERFORMANCE**, **INTERPRETATION**

**ren-dzi-na** \ren-ˈjē-nə\ *n* [Pol *rdzina* rich limy soil] (1922): any of a group of dark grayish-brown intrazonal soils developed in grassy regions of high to moderate humidity from soft calcareous marl or chalk

**1 ren-e-gade** \re-ni-ˈgād\ *n* [Sp *renegado*, fr. ML *renegatus*, fr. pp. of *renegare* to deny, fr. L *re- + negare* to deny — more at **NEGATE**] (1583) 1: a deserter from one faith, cause, or allegiance to another 2: an individual who rejects lawful or conventional behavior

**2 renegade** *vi* **-gad-ed**; **-gad-ing** (ca. 1611): to become a renegade

**renegade** *adj* (1705) 1: having deserted a faith, cause, or religion for a hostile one 2: having rejected tradition: **UNCONVENTIONAL**

**re-nege** \ri-ˈneg\ *also* \-næg-, -nig\; **rē- + neg- + -ing** [ML *renegare*] *vt* (1548): **DENY**, **RENOUCE** ~ *vi* 1 *obs*: to make a denial 2: **REVOKE** 3: to go back on a promise or commitment — **re-neg-er** *n*

**re-ne-go-ti-a-ble** \re-ni-ˈgō-sh(ē)-ə-bəl\ *adj* (1943): subject to renegotiation (~ mortgages) (~ rates)

**re-ne-go-ti-ate** \re-ni-ˈgō-shē-āt\ *vt* (ca. 1934): to negotiate again (as to adjust interest rates or repayments or to get more money) (~ a loan) (~ a contract) — **re-ne-go-ti-a-tion** \re-ni-ˈgō-shē-ā-shən-, -sē-ā- \ *n*

**re-new** \ri-ˈnü-, -nyū\ *vt* (14c) 1: to make like new: restore to freshness, vigor, or perfection (as we ~ our strength in sleep) 2: to make new spiritually: **REGENERATE** 3 a: to restore to existence: **REVIVE** b: to make extensive changes in: **REBUILD** 4: to do again: **REPEAT** 5: to begin again: **RESUME** 6: **REPLACE**, **REPLENISH** (~ water in a tank) 7 a: to grant or obtain an extension of or on (~ a license) b: to grant or obtain an extension on the loan of (~ a library book) ~ *vi* 1: to become new or as new 2: to begin again: **RESUME** 3: to make a renewal (as of a lease) — **re-new-er** *n*

*syn* **RENEW**, **RESTORE**, **REFRESH**, **RENOVATE**, **REJUVENATE** mean to make like new. **RENEW** implies a restoration of what had become faded or disintegrated so that it seems like new (efforts to *renew* the splendor of the old castle). **RESTORE** implies a return to an original state after depletion or loss (restored a fine piece of furniture). **REFRESH** implies the supplying of something necessary to restore lost strength, animation, or power (a refreshing drink). **RENOVATE** suggests a renewing by cleansing, repairing, or rebuilding (the apartment has been entirely renovated). **REJUVENATE** suggests the restoration of youthful vigor, powers, or appearance (the change in jobs rejuvenated her spirits).

**re-new-able** \ri-ˈnü-ə-bəl-, -nyū-ə\ *adj* (1727) 1: capable of being renewed (~ contracts) 2: capable of being replaced by natural ecological cycles or sound management practices (~ resources) — **re-new-abil-i-ty** \ri-ˈnü-ə-bi-lə-tē-, -nyū-ə- \ *n* — **renewable** *n* — **re-new-ably** \ri-ˈnü-ə-blē-, -nyū-ə- \ *adv*

**re-new-al** \ri-ˈnü-əl-, -nyū-ə- \ *n* (ca. 1686) 1: the act or process of renewing: **REPETITION** 2: the quality or state of being renewed 3: something (as a subscription to a magazine) renewed 4: something used for renewing; *specif*: an expenditure that better existing fixed assets 5: the rebuilding of a large area (as of a city) by a public authority

**reni- or -reno-** *comb form* [L *renes* kidneys]: kidney (<reniform> **reni-form** \re-ni-ˈfōrm-, -rē- \ *adj* [NL *reniformis*, fr. *reni-* + *-formis* -form] (ca. 1753): suggesting a kidney in outline (a ~ nucleus of a cell) — see **LEAF** illustration

**ren-in** \re-nən-, -rē- \ *n* [ISV, fr. L *renes*] (1906): a proteolytic enzyme of the kidney that plays a major role in the release of angiotensin

**re-ni-ten-cy** \re-nə-tən(t)-sē-, ri-ni-ˈtən(t)- \ *n* (1613): **RESISTANCE**, **OPPOSITION**

**re-ni-tent** \re-nə-tənt-, ri-ni-ˈtənt\ *adj* [F or L; F *renitent*, fr. L *renitent*, *renitens*, prp. of *reniti* to resist, fr. *re-* + *niti* to strive — more at **NISUS**]

(1701) 1: resisting physical pressure 2: resisting constraint or compulsion: **RECALCITRANT**

**ren-min-bi** \ren-ˈmɪn-ˈbē- \ *n* *pl* [Chin (Beijing) *rénmínbi*, fr. *rénmín* people + *bi* currency] (1957): the currency of the People's Republic of China consisting of yuan

**ren-net** \re-nət\ *n* [ME, fr. ME *\*rennen* to cause to coagulate, fr. OE *rennan*, fr. *ge-* together + *\*rennan* to cause to run; akin to OHG *rennen* to cause to run, OE *rinnan* to run — more at **CO-**, **RUN**] (15c) 1 a: the contents of the stomach of an unweaned animal and esp. a calf b: the lining membrane of a stomach or one of its compartments (as the fourth of a ruminant) used for curdling milk; also: a preparation of the stomach of animals used for this purpose 2 a: **RENNIN** b: a substitute for rennin

**ren-nin** \re-nən\ *n* [rennet + *-in*] (1897): an enzyme that coagulates milk and is used in making cheese and junkets; esp: one from the mucous membrane of the stomach of a calf

**re-no-gram** \re-nə-ˈgram\ *n* (1952): a photographic depiction of the course of renal excretion of a radiolabeled substance — **re-no-graphic** \re-nə-ˈgrə-fik\ *adj* — **re-nog-ra-phy** \re-nə-ˈgrə-fē- \ *n*

**re-nom-i-nate** \re-nə-ˈmā-nāt\ *vt* (1864): to nominate again esp. for a succeeding term — **re-nom-i-na-tion** \re-nə-ˈmā-nā-shən\ *n*

**re-nounce** \ri-ˈnaʊn(t)s\ *vb* **re-nounced**; **re-nounce-ing** [ME, fr. AF *renuncier*, fr. L *renuntiare*, fr. *re-* + *nuntiare* to report, fr. *nuntius* messenger] *vt* (14c) 1: to give up, refuse, or resign usu. by formal declaration (~ his errors) 2: to refuse to follow, obey, or recognize any further: **REPUDIATE** (~ the authority of the church) ~ *vi* 1: to make a renunciation 2: to fail to follow suit in a card game *syn* see **ABDICATE**, **ABJURE** — **re-nounce-ment** \ri-ˈnaʊn(t)s-mənt\ *n* — **re-nounce-er** *n*

**re-no-vas-cu-lar** \re-nə-ˈvas-kyə-lər\ *adj* (1961): of, relating to, or involving the blood vessels of the kidneys (~ hypertension)

**ren-o-vate** \re-nə-ˈvāt\ *vt* **-vat-ed**; **-vat-ing** [L *renovatus*, pp. of *renovare*, fr. *re-* + *novare* to make new, fr. *novus* new — more at **NEW**] (ca. 1522) 1: to restore to a former better state (as by cleaning, repairing, or rebuilding) 2: to restore to life, vigor, or activity: **REVIVE** (the church was renovated by a new ecumenical spirit) *syn* see **RENEW** — **ren-o-va-tion** \re-nə-ˈvā-shən\ *n* — **ren-o-va-tive** \re-nə-ˈvā-tiv\ *adj* — **ren-o-va-tor** \ri-ˈvā-tər\ *n*

**1 re-noun** \ri-ˈnaʊn\ *n* [ME *renoun*, fr. AF *renum*, *renoun*, fr. *renommer* to report, speak of, fr. *re-* + *nomen* to name, fr. L *nominare*, fr. *nomin-*, *nomen* name — more at **NAME**] (14c) 1: a state of being widely acclaimed and highly honored: **FAME** 2 *obs*: **REPORT**, **RUMOR**

**2 re-noun** *vt* (15c): to give renown to

**re-nowned** \ri-ˈnaʊnd\ *adj* (14c): having renown: **CELEBRATED** *syn* see **FAMOUS**

**1 rent** \rent\ *n* [ME *rente*, fr. AF, payment, income, fr. VL *\*rendita*, fr. fem. of *\*renditus*, pp. of *\*rendere* to yield — more at **RENDER**] (12c) 1: property (as a house) rented or for rent 2 a: a usu. fixed periodical return made by a tenant or occupant of property to the owner for the possession and use thereof; esp: an agreed sum paid at fixed intervals by a tenant to the landlord b: the amount paid by a hirer of personal property to the owner for the use thereof 3 a: the portion of the income of an economy (as of a nation) attributable to land as a factor of production in addition to capital and labor b: **ECONOMIC RENT** — *for rent*: available for use or service in return for payment

**2 rent** *vt* (15c) 1: to grant the possession and enjoyment of in exchange for rent 2: to take and hold under an agreement to pay rent ~ *vi* 1: to be for rent 2 a: to obtain the possession and use of a place or article in exchange for rent b: to allow the possession and use of property in exchange for rent *syn* see **HIRE** — **rent-abil-i-ty** \rent-ə-ˈbi-lə-tē- \ *n* — **rent-a-ble** \rent-ə-bəl\ *adj*

**3 rent** *past* and *past part* of **REND**

**4 rent** *n* [E dial. *rent* to rend, fr. ME, alter. of *renden* — more at **REND**] (1535) 1: an opening made by or as if by rending 2: a split in a party or organized group: **SCHISM** 3: an act or instance of rending

**rent-a-car** \rent-ə-ˈkār\ *n* (1935): a rented car

**rent-a-cop** \rent-ə-ˈkɒp\ *n* (1971) *often disparaging*: a security worker (as a guard) who is not a police officer

**1 rental** \rent-əl\ *n* (14c) 1: an amount paid or collected as rent 2: something that is rented 3: an act of renting 4: a business that rents something

**2 rental** *adj* (15c) 1 a: of or relating to rent b: available for rent 2: dealing in rental property (a ~ agency)

**rental library** *n* (1928): a commercially operated library (as in a store) that lends books at a fixed charge per book per day — called also **lending library**

**rent control** *n* (1931): government regulation of the amount charged as rent for housing and often also of eviction — **rent-controlled** *adj*

**rente** \rānt\ *n* [F] (1873): a government security (as in France) paying interest; also: the interest paid

**rent-er** \rent-ər\ *n* (1655): one that rents; *specif*: the lessee or tenant of property

**rent-ier** \rā-ˈtyā- \ *n* [F, fr. OF, fr. *rente*] (ca. 1847): a person who lives on income from property or securities

**rent strike** *n* (1964): a refusal by a group of tenants to pay rent (as in protest against high rates)

**re-nun-ci-a-tion** \ri-nən(t)-sē-ā-shən\ *n* [ME *renunciacion*, fr. AF, fr. L *renuntiatio*, *renuntiatio*, fr. *renuntiare* to renounce] (14c): the act or practice of renouncing: **REPUDIATION**; *specif*: ascetic self-denial — **re-nun-ci-a-tive** \ri-nən(t)-sē-ā-tiv\ *adj* — **re-nun-ci-a-to-ry** \sē-ā-tōr-ē- \ *adj*

**re-of-fer** \re-ˈō-fər-, -ā- \ *vt* (1920): to offer (a security issue) for public sale

**re-open** \ri-ˈō-pən-, -ō-p-əm\ *vt* (1733) 1: to open again 2 a: to take up again: **RESUME** (~ discussion) b: to resume discussion or consideration of (~ a contract) 3: to begin again ~ *vi*: to open again (school ~s in September)

**1 re-or-der** \ri-ˈōr-dər\ *vt* (1656) 1: to arrange in a different way 2: to give a reorder for ~ *vi*: to place a reorder

**2 reorder** *n* (1901): an order like a previous order placed with the same supplier

**re-or-ga-ni-z-a-tion** \ri-ˈōr-gə-nā-zā-shən-, -ōrg-ə-nā- \ *n* (1813): the act or process of reorganizing: the state of being reorganized; esp: the

financial reconstru  
n\shnəl-, shə-n\l  
re-or-ga-ni-zē- \ri-  
~ *vi*: to reorganize  
re-or-ga-ni-zē- \ri-  
~ *vi*: to reorganize  
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malls

**1 rep** \rep\ *n* (ca. 17c)  
~ *vi*: to repair

**rep** *n* (1848): **REPR**  
~ *vi*: to repair

**rep** *n* (1925) 1: **RI**  
~ *vi*: to repair

**rep** *n* (1925) 1: **RI**  
~ *vi*: to repair

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**E sear**: akin to lead **v** : look for **b** : 4 : to try to **mpt** : TRY — up the bulk of **ce** a search or **ical** judgment **n** **e**, fr. *L. cilium* **awing** threads **iaic** : pitiable **il** **Scand** origin **nore** at **SAME** **g** 2 : to give **guished** from **it** but not true **APPARENT** — **N seamill**, fr. **b** : agreeably **ICOROUS** (not **rope**, or per-

**cy**) **v** 1 : SEPARATE, WITHDRAW 2 : to practice or enforce a policy of segregation 3 : to undergo genetic segregation — **seg-re-ga-tive** \sə-'grī-tiv/ **adj** **seg-re-gate** \sə-'grī-gat-, -gāt/ **n** (1871) : one that is in some respect segregated; **esp** : one that differs genetically from the parental line because of genetic segregation **segregated** **adj** (1652) 1 a : set apart or separated from others of the same kind or group (a ~ account in a bank) b : divided in facilities or administered separately for members of different groups or races (~ education) c : restricted to members of one group or one race by a policy of segregation (~ schools) 2 : practicing or maintaining segregation esp. of races (~ states) **segregation** **n** (1555) 1 : the act or process of segregating : the state of being segregated 2 a : the separation or isolation of a race, class, or ethnic group by enforced or voluntary residence in a restricted area, by barriers to social intercourse, by separate educational facilities, or by other discriminatory means b : the separation for special treatment or observation of individuals or items from a larger group (~ of gifted children into accelerated classes) 3 : the separation of allelic genes that occurs typically during meiosis **segregationist** \-sh(ə)-nist/ **n** (1913) : a person who believes in or practices segregation esp. of races — **segregationist** **adj** **segue** \se-'gwā-, 'sā- vb **imper** [It, there follows, fr. *seguire* to follow, fr. *L. sequi* — more at **SUB**] (ca. 1740) 1 : proceed to what follows without pause — used as a direction in music 2 : perform the music that follows like that which has preceded — used as a direction in music **segue** **vi** **se-gued**; **se-gue-ing** (ca. 1913) 1 : to proceed without pause from one musical number or theme to another 2 : to make a transition without interruption from one activity, topic, scene, or part to another (*segued smoothly into the next story*) **segue** **n** (ca. 1937) : the act or an instance of segueing **se-gui-dilla** \se-'gō-'dē-yə-, 'dēl-yə/ **n** [Sp, dim. of *seguida*, a dance, lit., sequence, fr. *seguido*, pp. of *seguir* to follow, fr. *L. sequi*] (1763) 1 a : a Spanish dance with many regional variations b : the music for such a dance 2 : a Spanish stanza of four or seven short partly assonant verses **sei-cent** \sə-'chen-(t)ō/ **n** [It, lit., six-hundred, fr. *sei* six (fr. *L. sex*) + *cento* hundred — more at **SIX**, **CINQUECENTO**] (ca. 1902) : the 17th century; **specif** : the 17th century period in Italian literature and art **seiche** \sə-'sh-, 'sēch/ **n** [F] (ca. 1839) : an oscillation of the surface of a landlocked body of water (as a lake) that varies in period from a few minutes to several hours **sei-del** \sə-'dēl-, 'zē-/ **n** [G, fr. MHG *sidel*, fr. *L. situla* bucket] (1908) : a large glass for beer **Sedlitz** **powders** \sed-'lōts-/ **n** pl [*Sedlitz* (Sedlitz), village in Bohemia; fr. the similarity of their effect to that of the water of the village] (1815) : effervescing salts consisting of one powder of sodium bicarbonate and Rochelle salt and another of tartaric acid that are mixed in water and drunk as a mild cathartic **seigneur** \sān-'yōr/ **n**, **often cap** [MF, fr. ML *senior*, fr. *L.* *adj.*, elder — more at **SENIOR**] (1592) 1 : a man of rank or authority; **esp** : the feudal lord of a manor 2 : a member of the landed gentry of Canada **seigneurial** \-'yūr-ē-əl-, 'yōr-/ **adj** (1656) : of, relating to, or befitting a seigneur **seignoury** \sān-'yōr-/ **n**, **pl** **seigneur-ies** (1630) 1 a : the territory under the government of a feudal lord b : a landed estate held in Canada by feudal tenure until 1854 2 : the manor house of a Canadian seigneur **seignior** \sān-'yōr-, 'sān-/ **n** [ME *seignour*, fr. AF *seigneur*, fr. ML *seignior*] (14c) : SEIGNEUR 1 **seigniorage** or **seigniorage** \sān-'yōr-ij/ **n** [ME *seigniorage*, fr. AF *seigniorage* right of the lord (esp. to coin money), fr. *seignur*] (15c) : a government revenue from the manufacture of coins calculated as the difference between the face value and the metal value of the coins **seigniorly** or **seigniorly** \sān-'yōr-/ **n**, **pl** **seignior-ies** or **seignior-ies** (16c) 1 : LORDSHIP, DOMINION; **specif** : the power or authority of a feudal lord 2 : the territory over which a lord holds jurisdiction **seigniorial** \sān-'yōr-ē-əl/ **adj** (1796) : of, relating to, or befitting a seignior 1 **MANORIAL** **seine** \sān/ **n** [ME, fr. OE *segne*, fr. *L. sagenā*, fr. Gk *sagēnē*] (bef. 12c) : a large net with sinkers on one edge and floats on the other that hangs vertically in the water and is used to enclose and catch fish when its ends are pulled together or are drawn ashore **seine** **vb** **seined**; **seining** **vi** (1836) : to fish with or catch fish with a seine ~ **vi** : to fish for or in with a seine **seiner** \sān-/ **n** (1602) 1 : one who fishes with a seine 2 : a boat used for seining **seiner** or **seiner** \sə-'zēn/ **n** [ME *seisine*, fr. AF, fr. *seisir* to seize — more at **SEIZE**] (14c) 1 : the possession of land or chattels 2 : the possession of a freehold estate in land by one having title thereto **seismic** \sīz-'mīk-, 'sīs-/ **adj** [Gk *seismos* shock, earthquake, fr. *seisin* to shake; prob. akin to Av *thwāshō* fear] (1858) 1 : of, subject to, or caused by an earthquake; **also** : of or relating to an earth vibration caused by something else (as an explosion or the impact of a meteorite) 2 : of or relating to a vibration on a celestial body (as the moon) comparable to a seismic event on earth 3 : having a strong or widespread impact : EARTHSHAKING (~ social changes) — **seis-mi-cal-ly** \-mī-'kē-lē/ **adv** **seismicity** \sīz-'mī-sə-tē-, 'sīs-/ **n** (1902) : the relative frequency and distribution of earthquakes **seismo-** **comb form** [Gk, fr. *seismos*] : earthquake : vibration (*seismometer*) **seismo-graph** \sīz-'mō-'grāf-, 'sīs-/ **n** [ISV] (ca. 1891) : the record of an earth tremor by a seismograph **seismograph** \-'grāf/ **n** [ISV] (1858) : an apparatus to measure and record vibrations within the earth and of the ground — **seis-mog-ra-phy** \sīz-'mō-'grā-fē-, 'sīs-/ **n** — **seis-mog-raph-ic** \sīz-'mō-'grā-fik-, 'sīs-/ **adj** — **seis-mog-ra-phy** \sīz-'mō-'grā-fē-, 'sīs-/ **n** — **seis-mol-o-gy** \sīz-'mō-'lō-jē-, 'sīs-/ **n** [ISV] (1858) : a science that deals with earthquakes and with artificially produced vibrations of the earth — **seis-mol-o-cal** \sīz-'mō-'lō-jē-kəl-, 'sīs-/ **also** **seis-mo-log-ic** \-'lō-jē-/ **adj** — **seis-mol-o-gist** \sīz-'mō-'lō-jist-, 'sīs-/ **n**

**seis-mome-ter** \sīz-'mā-'mō-tər-, 'sīs-/ **n** (1841) : a seismograph measuring the actual movements of the ground (as on the earth or the moon) — **seis-mo-met-ric** \sīz-'mō-'mē-trīk-, 'sīs-/ **adj** **seis-mome-try** \sīz-'mā-'mō-trē-, 'sīs-/ **n** [ISV] (1858) : the scientific study of earthquakes **sei whale** \sā-, 'sī-/ **n** [part trans. of Norw *seihval*, fr. *sei* coalfish + *hval* whale] (1912) : a widely distributed dark gray baleen whale (*Balaenoptera borealis*) that has a ridge on the top of the head and may reach a length of nearly 60 feet (18 meters) — called also **sei** **seize** \sēz/ **vb** **seized**; **seiz-ing** [ME *saisen*, fr. AF *seisir*, fr. ML *sacire*, of Gmc origin; perh. akin to OHG *sezzen* to set — more at **SET**] **v** (14c) 1 a **usu** **seize** \sēz/ : to vest ownership of a freehold estate in b **often** **seize** : to put in possession of something (the biographer will be **seized** of all pertinent papers) 2 a : to take possession of : CONFISCATE b : to take possession of by legal process 3 a : to possess or take by force : CAPTURE b : to take prisoner : ARREST 4 a : to take hold of : CLUTCH b : to possess oneself of : GRASP c : to understand fully and distinctly : APPREHEND 5 a : to attack or overwhelm physically : AFFLICT (suddenly **seized** with an acute illness — H. G. Armstrong) b : to possess (as one's mind) completely or overwhelmingly (*seized* the popular imagination — Basil Davenport) 6 : to bind or fasten together with a lashing of small stuff (as yarn, marine, or fine wire) ~ **vi** 1 : to take or lay hold suddenly or forcibly 2 a : to cohere to a relatively moving part through excessive pressure, temperature, or friction — used esp. of machine parts (as bearings, brakes, or pistons) b : to fail to operate due to the seizing of a part — used of an engine **syn** see **TAKE** — **seiz-er** **n** **seizing** **n** (14c) 1 a : the cord or lashing used in binding or fastening b : the fastening so made — see **KNOT** illustration 2 : the operation of fastening together or lashing with tarred small stuff **seizure** \sē-'zhər/ **n** (15c) 1 a : the act, action, or process of seizing : the state of being seized b : the taking possession of person or property by legal process 2 a : a sudden attack (as of disease); **esp** : the physical manifestations (as convulsions, sensory disturbances, or loss of consciousness) resulting from abnormal electrical discharges in the brain (as in epilepsy) b : an abnormal electrical discharge in the brain **se-jant** \sē-'jant/ **adj** [modif. of MF *seant*, prp. of *seoir* to sit, fr. *L. sedere* — more at **SIT**] (ca. 1500) : SITTING — used of a heraldic animal **sel** \səl/ **chiefly Scot** var of **SELF** **sel** **abbr** select; selected; selection **se-la-chi-an** \sə-'lā-'kē-ən/ **n** [ultim. fr. Gk *selachios* cartilaginous phosphorescent fish; akin to Gk *selas* brightness] (1835) : any of a variously classified group (Selachii) of cartilaginous fishes that includes the existing sharks and typically most related elasmobranchs (as rays) — **selachian** **adj** **se-lag-i-ne-l-a** \sə-'lā-'jə-'ne-lə/ **n** [NL, fr. *L. selagin*, *selago*, a plant resembling the savin] (1891) : any of a genus (*Selaginella*) of mosslike lower tracheophytes that are related to or grouped with the club mosses and have scalelike leaves and produce one-celled sporangia containing both megaspores and microspores **se-lah** \sə-'lā-, 'lā/ **interj** [Heb *selāh*] (ca. 1530) : a term of uncertain meaning found in the Hebrew text of the Psalms and Habbakkuk carried over untranslated into some English versions **sel-couth** \səl-'kūth/ **adj** [ME, fr. OE *sealdcūth*, fr. *seldan* seldom + *cūth* known — more at **UNCOUTH**] (bef. 12c) **archaic** : UNUSUAL, STRANGE **sel-dom** \səl-'dōm/ **adv** [ME, fr. OE *seldan*; akin to OHG *seltan* seldom] (bef. 12c) : in few instances : RARELY, INFREQUENTLY **seldom** **adj** (13c) : RARE, INFREQUENT **se-lect** \sə-'lekt/ **adj** [L *selectus*, pp. of *selegere* to select, fr. *se-* apart (fr. *sed*, *se* without) + *legere* to gather, select — more at **SUICIDE**, **LEGEND**] (ca. 1555) 1 : chosen from a number or group by fitness or preference 2 a : of special value or excellence : SUPERIOR, CHOICE b : exclusive or fastidiously chosen often with regard to social, economic, or cultural characteristics 3 : judicious or restrictive in choice : DISCRIMINATING (pleased with the ~ appreciation of his books — Osbert Sitwell) — **se-lect-able** \sə-'lekt-ə-bəl/ **adj** — **se-lect-ness** \sə-'lekt(ə)-nəs/ **n** — **se-lect-er** \sə-'lekt-ər/ **n** **select** **vi** (1566) : to choose (as by fitness or excellence) from a number or group : pick out ~ **vi** : to make a choice **select** **n** (1610) : one that is select — often used in pl. **se-lect-ed** \sə-'lekt-əd/ **adj** (1590) : SELECT; **specif** : of a higher grade or quality than the ordinary **se-lect-ee** \sə-'lekt-ē-/ **n** (1940) 1 : a person inducted into military service under selective service 2 : a person who is chosen from a group by fitness or preference **se-lec-tion** \sə-'lekt-shən/ **n** (ca. 1623) 1 : the act or process of selecting : the state of being selected 2 : one that is selected : CHOICE; **also** : a collection of selected things 3 : a natural or artificial process that results or tends to result in the survival and propagation of some individuals or organisms but not of others with the result that the inherited traits of the survivors are perpetuated — compare **DARWINISM**, **NATURAL SELECTION** **syn** see **CHOICE** **se-lec-tion-ist** \-sh(ə)-nist/ **n** (1892) : one who considers natural selection a fundamental factor in evolution — **selectionist** **adj** **se-lec-tive** \sə-'lekt-iv/ **adj** (1625) 1 : of, relating to, or characterized by selection : selecting or tending to select 2 : highly specific in activity or effect (~ pesticides) (~ absorption) — **se-lec-tive-ly** **adv** — **se-lec-tive-ness** **n** — **se-lec-tiv-i-ty** \sə-'lekt-iv-ē-tē-, 'sē-/ **n** **selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor** **n** (1987) : SSRI **selective service** **n** (1917) : a system under which men are called up for military service : DRAFT **se-lect-man** \sī-'lekt(ə)-man-, 'lekt(ə)-man-, 'lekt(ə)-man; 'sē-'lekt(ə)-man/ **n** (1635) : one of a board of officials elected in towns of all New England states except Rhode Island to serve as the chief administrative authority of the town **selen-** or **seleno-** **comb form** [L *selen-*, fr. Gk *selēn-*, fr. *selēnē* — more at **SELENIUM**] : moon (*selenium*) (*selenology*)

\ə/ about \k/ kitten, F table \ər/ further \ə/ ash \ā/ ace \ā/ mop, mar \aʊ/ out \ch/ chin \ə/ bet \ē/ easy \ə/ go \h/ hit \i/ ice \j/ job \j/ sing \ō/ go \ō/ law \oi/ boy \th/ thin \th/ the \ū/ foot \ū/ fool \y/ yet \zh/ vision, beige \k, ʰ, æ, u, ʰ/ see Guide to Pronunciation

end or use *<specialized their study>* ~ *vi* 1: to concentrate one's efforts in a special activity, field, or practice 2: to undergo specialization: *esp* : to change adaptively

**specialized** *adj* (1853) 1: characterized by or exhibiting biological specialization: *esp* : highly differentiated *esp.* in a particular direction or for a particular end 2: designed, trained, or fitted for one particular purpose or occupation (~ personnel)

**Special K** *n* (1987): the anesthetic ketamine used illicitly usu. by being inhaled in powdered form *esp.* for the dreamlike or hallucinogenic state it produces

**special-ly** \spe-sh(ə)-lē *adv* (14c) 1: in a special manner <treated her friends ~> 2 *a*: for a special purpose <dresses made ~ for the occasion> *b*: in particular: SPECIFICALLY <made ~ for you> 3: ESPECIALLY 2 <makes a ~ fine curry> <was ~ pleased with the gift>

**special master** *n* (1953): MASTER 4b

**special needs** *n pl* (1915): the individual requirements (as for education) of a person with a disadvantaged background or a mental, emotional, or physical disability or a high risk of developing one

**special-needs** *adj*

**special pleading** *n* (1684) 1: the allegation of special or new matter to offset the effect of matter pleaded by the opposite side and admitted, as distinguished from a direct denial of the matter pleaded 2: misleading argument that presents one point or phase as if it covered the entire question at issue

**special relativity** *n* (1937): RELATIVITY 3a

**special theory of relativity** (1920): RELATIVITY 3a

**special-ty** \spe-shol-tē *n, pl* -ties often attrib [ME *specialte*, fr. AF *specialité*, fr. LL *specialitāt-, specialitās*, fr. L *specialis* special] (15c) 1: a distinctive mark or quality 2 *a*: a special object or class of objects: as (1): a legal agreement embodied in a sealed instrument (2): a product of a special kind or of special excellence <fried chicken is my ~> *b*: the state of being special, distinctive, or peculiar 3: something in which one specializes

**special-ation** \spe-shē-ā-shən, -sē-ā *n* (1906): the process of biological species formation — **spe-ci-ate** \spe-shē-āt, -sē-ā *vi* — **spe-ci-a-tional** \spe-shē-ā-shənəl, -sē-shən-ēl *adj*

**specie** \spe-shē, -sē *n* [fr. in *specie*, fr. L, in kind] (1617): money in coin — in *specie*: in the same or like form or kind <ready to return ~ in *specie*>; also: in coin

**specie** *n* [back-formation fr. *species* (taken as a pl.)] (1647) nonstandard SPECIES

**species** \spe-(j)shēz-, -(j)sēz *n, pl* species [ME, fr. L, appearance, kind, species, fr. *specere* to look — more at *spy*] (14c) 1 *a*: KIND, SORT *b*: a class of individuals having common attributes and designated by a common name; *specif*: a logical division of a genus or more comprehensive class <confessing sins in ~ and in number> *c*: the human race: human beings — often used with the <survival of the ~ in the nuclear age> *d* (1): a category of biological classification rankings immediately below the genus or subgenus, comprising related organisms or populations potentially capable of interbreeding, and being designated by a binomial that consists of the name of a genus followed by a Latin or latinized uncapped noun or adjective agreeing grammatically with the genus name (2): an individual or kind belonging to a biological species *e*: a particular kind of atomic nucleus, atom, molecule, or ion 2: the consecrated eucharistic elements of the Roman Catholic or Eastern Orthodox Eucharist 3 *a*: a mental image; also: a sensible object *b*: an object of thought correlative with a natural object

**species** *adj* (1899): belonging to a biological species as distinguished from a horticultural variety (<a ~ rose>)

**species-ism** \spe-shēz-iz-əm, -sēz-ā *n* (1973) 1: prejudice or discrimination based on species: *esp* : discrimination against animals 2: the assumption of human superiority on which speciesism is based

**spec-if-ic** \spi-'fi-fik *adj* [LL *specificus*, fr. L *species*] (ca. 1631) 1 *a*: constituting or falling into a specifiable category *b*: sharing or being those properties of something that allow it to be referred to a particular category 2 *a*: restricted to a particular individual, situation, relation, or effect (<a disease ~ to horses> *b*: exerting a distinctive influence (as on a body part or a disease) (<antibodies ~ to a virus>) *c*: free from ambiguity: ACCURATE (<a ~ statement of faith> 4: of, relating to, or constituting a species and *esp.* a biological species 5 *a*: being any of various arbitrary physical constants and *esp.* one relating a quantitative attribute to unit mass, volume, or area *b*: imposed at a fixed rate per unit (as of weight or count) (<import duties>) — compare *AD VALOREM* *syn* *see* SPECIAL, EXPLICIT — **spe-clif-cal-ly** \-fi-k(ə)-lē *adv*

**specific** *n* (1661) 1 *a*: something peculiarly adapted to a purpose or use *b*: a drug or remedy having a specific mitigating effect on a disease (<used as a ~ against malaria>) 2 *a*: a characteristic quality or trait *b*: DETAILS, PARTICULARS — usu. used in pl. <haggling over the legal and financial ~s of independence — Time> *c pl*: SPECIFICATION 2a

**-specific comb form** ['specific]: relating or applying specifically to or intended specifically for <gender-specific>

**spec-if-i-ca-tion** \spe-sə-fə-'kā-shən, -spes-fə-ā *n* (1633) 1: the act or process of specifying 2 *a*: a detailed precise presentation of something or of a plan or proposal for something — usu. used in pl. *b*: statement of legal particulars (as of charges or of contract terms); also: a single item of such statement *c*: a written description of an invention for which a patent is sought

**specific epithet** *n* (1906): the Latin or latinized noun or adjective that follows the genus name in a taxonomic binomial

**specific gravity** *n* (1660): the ratio of the density of a substance to the density of some substance (as pure water) taken as a standard when both densities are obtained by weighing in air

**specific heat** *n* (1799): the heat in calories required to raise the temperature of one gram of a substance one degree Celsius

**specific impulse** *n* (1947): the thrust produced per unit rate of consumption of the propellant that is usu. expressed in pounds of thrust per pound of propellant used per second and that is a measure of the efficiency of a rocket engine

**spec-if-ic-ity** \spe-sə-'fi-si-tē *n* (1875): the quality or condition of being specific: as *a*: the condition of being peculiar to a particular individual or group of organisms (host ~ of a parasite) *b*: the condition

tion of participating in or catalyzing only one or a few chemical reactions (the ~ of an enzyme)

**specific performance** *n* (1750) 1: the performance of a legal contract strictly or substantially according to its terms 2: an equitable remedy enjoining specific performance

**spec-i-fy** \spe-sə-ſi/ *v* **fied**; **-fy-ing** [ME *specifier*, fr. AF *specifier*, fr. LL *specificare*, fr. *specificus*] (14c) 1: to name or state explicitly or in detail 2: to include as an item in a specification — **spec-i-fi-able** \spe-sə-ſi-ə-bəl/ *adj* — **spec-i-fier** \spe-sə-ſi-(ə-r)/ *n*

**spec-i-men** \spe-mən, spe-sə-n/ *n* [L, fr. *specere* to look at, look — more at *SPY*] (1610) 1 *a*: an individual, item, or part considered typical of a group, class, or whole **b**: a portion or quantity of material for use in testing, examination, or study (a urine ~) 2 *a*: something that obviously belongs to a particular category but is noticed by reason of an individual distinguishing characteristic **b**: PERSON, INDIVIDUAL (he's a tough ~) 3: a plant grown for exhibition or in the open to display its full development (~ trees) **syn** see *INSTANCE*

**spe-cious** \spe-shəs/ *adj* [ME, visually pleasing, fr. L *speciosus* beautiful, plausible, fr. *species*] (1513) 1 *obs*: SHOWY 2: having deceptive attraction or allure 3: having a false look of truth or genuineness: SOPHISTIC (~ reasoning) — **spe-cious-ly** *adv* — **spe-cious-ness** *n*

**speck** \spek/ *n* [ME *specke*, fr. OE *specca*] (bef. 12c) 1: a small discoloration or spot esp. from stain or decay 2: a very small amount: BIT 3: something marked or marred with specks — **specked** \spekt/ *adj*

**speck** *v* (14c): to produce specks on or in

**speck-le** \spe-kəl/ *n* [ME; akin to OE *specca*] (15c): a little speck (as of color)

**speckle** *v* **speck-led**; **speck-ling** \k(ə-)lɪŋ/ (15c) 1: to mark with speckles 2: to be distributed in or on like speckles

**speckled perch** *n* (1856): BLACK CRAPPIE

**speckled trout** *n* (1765) 1: BROOK TROUT 2: SPOTTED SEA TROUT

**speckle interferometry** *n* (1970): a technique for generating a clear composite image of a celestial object blurred by atmospheric turbulence in which a large number of short-exposure photographs are mathematically correlated by a computer

**specs** \speks/ *n* *pl* [contr. of *spectacles*] (1807): GLASSES

**spec-ta-cle** \spek-ti-kəl *also* -ti-kəl/ *n* [ME, fr. AF, fr. L *spectaculum*, fr. *spectare* to watch, freq. of *specere* to look, look at — more at *SPY*] (14c) 1 *a*: something exhibited to view as unusual, notable, or entertaining; *esp*: an eye-catching or dramatic public display **b**: an object of curiosity or contempt (made a ~ of herself) 2 *pl*: GLASSES 3: something (as natural markings on an animal) suggesting a pair of glasses

**spec-ta-cled** \-kald/ *adj* (1607) 1: having or wearing spectacles 2: having markings suggesting a pair of spectacles (a ~ alligator)

**spectacted bear** *n* (1835): a black or dark brown bear (*Tremarctos or natus*) of the Andes mountains with white markings encircling the eyes

**spec-tac-u-lar** \spek-tə-kyə-lər, spek-/ *adj* [L *spectaculum*] (1682): of, relating to, or being a spectacle: STRIKING, SENSATIONAL (a ~ display of fireworks) — **spec-tac-u-lar-ly** *adv*

**spectacular** *n* (1873): something that is spectacular; *esp*: an elaborate film, television, or theatrical production

**spec-tate** \spek-tāt/ *v* **spec-tat-ed**; **spec-tat-ing** [back-formation fr. *spectator*] (1858): to be present as a spectator (as at a sports event)

**spec-ta-tor** \spek-tā-tər, spek-/ *n* [L, fr. *spectare* to watch] (ca. 1586) 1: one who looks on or watches 2: a woman's pump usu. having contrasting colors with a perforated design at the toe and sometimes heel — **spec-ta-tor** *adj* — **spec-ta-tor-i-al** \spek-tā-tōr-ē-əl/ *adj* — **spec-ta-tor-ship** \spek-tā-tər-ship, spek-/ *n*

**spec-ter** or **spec-tre** \spek-tər/ *n* [F *spectre*, fr. L *spectrum* appearance, specter, fr. *specere* to look, look at — more at *SPY*] (1605) 1: a visible disembodied spirit: GHOST 2: something that haunts or oppresses the mind: PHANTASM (the ~ of hunger)

**spec-ti-no-my-clin** \spek-tə-nō-mi-s'n/ *n* [*Spec*- (fr. NL *spectabilis*, specific epithet of *Streptomyces spectabilis*) + *actinomycin*] (1964): a white crystalline broad-spectrum antibiotic C<sub>44</sub>H<sub>24</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>7</sub> produced by a bacterium (*Streptomyces spectabilis*) that is used clinically *esp* in the form of its hydrochloride to treat gonorrhea

**spec-tral** \spek-trəl/ *adj* (1769) 1: of, relating to, or suggesting a specter: GHOSTLY 2: of, relating to, or made by a spectrum — **spec-tral-ly** \spek-trə-lē/ *adv*

**spectral line** *n* (1849): one of a series of linear images formed by a spectrograph or similar instrument and corresponding to a narrow portion of the spectrum of the radiation emitted or absorbed by a particular source

**spectro-** *comb form* [NL *spectrum*]: spectrum (*spectroscope*)

**spec-tro-flu-o-rom-e-ter** \spek-(tr)-flū-rā-mə-tər, flō-(tə)-spek-tro-flu-o-rim-e-ter/ *n* (1957): a device for measuring and recording fluorescence spectra — **spec-tro-flu-o-ro-met-ric** \flōr-ē-met-rik, flōr-/ *adj* — **spec-tro-flu-o-rom-e-try** \flū-rā-mə-tre-si-/ *n*

**spec-tro-gram** \spek-(tr)-grām/ *n* [ISV] (1892): a photographic image, or diagram of a spectrum

**spec-tro-graph** \-graf/ *n* [ISV] (1884): an instrument for dispersing radiation (as electromagnetic radiation or sound waves) into a spectrum and recording or mapping the spectrum — **spec-tro-graph-ic** \spek-(tr)-grā-fik/ *adj* — **spec-tro-graph-i-cal-ly** \-fī-kəl-ē/ *adv* — **spec-tro-graph-y** \spek-(tr)-grā-fē/ *n*

**spec-tro-he-li-o-gram** \spek-trō-ḥē-lē-ə-grām/ *n* (1905): a photograph of the sun that is made by monochromatic light and shows the sun's faculae and prominences

**spec-tro-he-li-o-graph** \-graf/ *n* [ISV] (1892): an apparatus for making spectrohellograms — **spec-tro-he-li-og-ra-phy** \-ḥē-lē-ə-grā-fē/ *n*

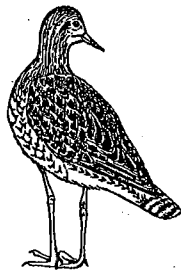
**spec-tro-he-li-o-scope** \-ḥē-lē-ə-skōp/ *n* [ISV] (1906) 1: *spec*-tro-HELIOGRAPH 2: an instrument similar to a spectrohellograph used for visual as distinguished from photographic observations

**spec-trom-e-ter** \spek-(tr)-mə-tər/ *n* [ISV] (1874) 1: an instrument used for measuring wavelengths of light spectra 2: any of various analytical instruments in which an emission (as of particles or energy) is dispersed according to some property (as mass or energy) of the emission and the amount of dispersion is measured (nuclear spectrometers)

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up-chuck \ˈʌp-ˌtʃʌk\ *vb* (1929): VOMIT  
 up-close *adv* or *adj* (1653): at close range  
 up-coast \ˈʌp-ˌkɔst\ *adv* (1909): up the coast  
 up-com-ing \ˈʌp-ˌkɔ-mɪŋ\ *adj* (1943): FORTHCOMING, APPROACHING  
 up-coun-try \ˈʌp-ˌkɔn-trɪ\ *adj* (1910): of, relating to, or characteristic of an inland, upland, or outlying region (an ~ farm) — **up-country** *n* — **up-country** \ˈʌp-ˌkɔn-trɪ\ *adv*  
 up-date \ˈʌp-ˌdæt\ *vt* (1941): to bring up to date  
 up-date \ˈʌp-ˌdæt\ *n* (1965): 1: an act or instance of updating 2: current information for updating something 3: an up-to-date version, account, or report  
 up-do \ˈʌp-ˌdju\ *n*, *pl* updos [ˈʌpswept hairdo] (1938): an upswept hairdo  
 up-draft \ˈʌp-ˌdraɪt, -ˌdræft\ *n* (ca. 1887): an upward movement of gas (as air)  
 up-end \ˈʌp-ˌend\ *vt* (1823): 1: to set or stand on end; also: OVERTURN 2: to affect to the point of being upset or flurried (a... literary shocker, designed to ~ the credulous matrons — Wolcott Gibbs) **b**: DEFEAT, BEAT ~ *vi*: to rise on an end  
 up-field \ˈʌp-ˌfi:ld\ *adv* or *adj* (ca. 1934): in or into the part of the field toward which the offensive team is headed  
 up-front \ˈʌp-ˌfrʌnt, -ˌfɹʌnt\ *adj* (1945): being or coming in or at the front: as **a** (1): being in a conspicuous or leading position (2): FRANK, FORTHRIGHT **b**: playing in a front line (as in football) **c**: paid or payable in advance  
 up-front *adv* (1937): 1: in or at the front 2: in advance 3: in an up-front manner: FRANKLY, FORTHRIGHTLY  
 up-grade \ˈʌp-ˌɡræd\ *n* (1873): 1: an upward grade or slope 2: INCREASE, RISE 3: IMPROVEMENT 2b  
 up-grade \ˈʌp-ˌɡræd, -ˌɡræd\ *vt* (1901): to raise or improve the grade of: as **a**: to improve (livestock) by use of purebred sires **b**: to advance to a job requiring a higher level of skill esp. as part of a training program **c**: to raise the quality of **d**: to raise the classification and usu. the price of without improving the quality **e**: to extend the usefulness of (as a device) **f**: to assign a less serious status to (upgraded the patient's condition to good) ~ *vi*: to improve or replace esp. software or a device for increased usefulness — **up-grade-abil-ity** or **up-grade-abil-ity** \ˈʌp-ˌɡræd-ə-bil-ə-ti\ *n* — **up-grade-able** or **up-grade-able** \ˈʌp-ˌɡræd-ə-bəl\ *adj*  
 up-growth \ˈʌp-ˌɡrɒθ\ *n* (1844): the process of growing upward: DEVELOPMENT; also: a product or result of this  
 up-heav-al \ˈʌp-ˌhe-vəl, (ˈ)ʌp-ˌpe-vəl\ *n* (1838): 1: the action or an instance of upheaving esp. of part of the earth's crust 2: extreme agitation or disorder: radical change; also: an instance of this  
 up-heave \ˈʌp-ˌheɪv, (ˈ)ʌp-ˌpeɪv\ *vt* (13c): to heave up: LIFT ~ *vi*: to move upward esp. with power — **up-heav-er** *n*  
 up-hill \ˈʌp-ˌhɪl\ *adv* (1535): 1: upward on a hill or incline 2: against difficulties (seemed to be talking ~ — Willa Cather)  
 up-hill \ˈʌp-ˌhɪl\ *n* (1548): rising ground: ASCENT  
 up-hill \ˈʌp-ˌhɪl\ *adj* (1613): 1: situated on elevated ground 2 **a**: going up: ASCENDING **b**: being the higher one or part esp. of a set; *specif*: being nearer the top of an incline 3: DIFFICULT, LABORIOUS  
 up-hold \ˈʌp-ˌhəʊld\ *vt* -held -holding (13c): 1 **a**: to give support to **b**: to support against an opponent 2 **a**: to keep elevated **b**: to lift up *syn* see SUPPORT — **up-hold-er** *n*  
 up-hol-ster \ˈʌp-ˌhɒl-stər, (ˈ)ʌp-ˌpɒl-stər\ *vt* -stered; -ster-ing -st(ə-)rɪŋ\ [back-formation fr. *upholsterer*] (1849): to furnish with or as if with upholstery — **up-hol-ster-er** -stər-ər\ *n*  
 up-hol-ster-y \ˈst(ə-)rɪ-ŋ, *pl* -ster-les [ME *upholdester* upholsterer, fr. *upholden* to uphold, fr. *up* + *holden* to hold] (1597): materials (as fabric, padding, and springs) used to make a soft covering esp. for a seat *UP abbr* United Press International  
 up-keep \ˈʌp-ˌkeɪp\ *n* (1884): 1: the act of maintaining in good condition: the state of being maintained in good condition 2: the cost of maintaining in good condition  
 up-land \ˈʌp-ˌlænd, -ˌlænd\ *n* (1566): 1: high land esp. at some distance from the sea: PLATEAU 2: ground elevated above the lowlands along rivers or between hills — **upland** *adj* — **up-land-er** \ˈlɒn-dər, -ˌlænd-ər\ *n*  
 upland cotton *n* (1819): a widely cultivated American cotton plant (*Gossypium hirsutum*) having short- to medium-staple fibers  
 upland sandpiper *n* (ca. 1890): a large short-billed American sandpiper (*Bartramia longicauda*) that frequents fields and prairies — called also **upland plover**  
 up-lift \ˈʌp-ˌlɪft\ *vt* (14c): 1: to lift up: ELEVATE; esp.: to cause (a portion of the earth's surface) to rise above adjacent areas 2: to improve the spiritual, social, or intellectual condition of ~ *vi*: RISE — **up-lift-er** *n*  
 up-lift \ˈʌp-ˌlɪft\ *n* (ca. 1845): 1: an act, process, result, or cause of uplifting: as **a** (1): the uplifting of a part of the earth's surface (2): an uplifted mass of land **b**: a bettering of a condition esp. spiritually, socially, or intellectually **c** (1): influences intended to uplift (2): a social movement to improve esp. morally or culturally 2: a brassiere designed to hold the breasts up  
 up-link \ˈʌp-ˌlɪŋk\ *n* (1968): 1: a communications channel for transmissions to a spacecraft or satellite; also: the transmissions themselves 2: a facility on earth for transmitting to a spacecraft or satellite — **uplink** *vb*  
 up-load \ˈʌp-ˌlɒd, -ˌlɒd\ *vt* (1983): to transfer (as data or files) from a computer to the memory of another device (as a larger or remote computer)  
 up-man-ship \ˈʌp-ˌmən-ʃɪp\ *n* (1959): ONE-UPMANSHIP  
 up-mar-ket \ˈʌp-ˌmɑr-kət\ *adj* (1972): UPSCALE — **upmarket** *adv*  
 up-most \ˈʌp-ˌmɔst\ *adj* (14c): UPPERMOST  
 up-on \ˈʌp-ˌɒn, -ˌpɒn\ *prep* (12c): ON  
 up-on \ˈʌp-ˌɒn, -ˌpɒn\ *adj* (13c): 1 *obs*: on the surface: on it 2 *obs*: THEREAFTER, THEREON  
 up-per \ˈʌp-ˌpər\ *adj* [ME, compar. of *ʒup*] (14c): 1 **a**: higher in physical position, rank, or order (the ~ lip) (management) **b**: farther inland (the ~ Mississippi) 2: constituting the branch of a bicameral legislature that is usu. smaller and more restricted in membership and



upland sandpiper

possesses greater traditional prestige than the lower house 3 **a**: constituting a stratum relatively near the earth's surface **b** *cap*: being a later epoch or series of the period or system named (Upper Cretaceous) (Upper Paleolithic) 4: NORTHERN (~ Manhattan)  
 2 **upper** *n* (1789): one that is upper: as **a**: the parts of a shoe or boot above the sole **b**: an upper tooth or denture **c**: an upper berth — **on one's uppers**: in straitened circumstances: DESTITUTE  
 3 **upper** *n* [up + *-er*] (ca. 1968): 1: a stimulant drug; esp.: AMPHETAMINE 2: something that induces a state of good feeling or exhilaration  
 1 **up-per-case** \ˈʌp-ˌpər-ˌkās\ *adj* [fr. the compositor's practice of keeping capital letters in the upper of a pair of type cases] (1738): CAPITAL 1  
 2 **uppercase** *n* (ca. 1916): capital letters  
 3 **uppercase** *vt* -cased; -cas-ing (1949): to print or set in capital letters  
 4 **upper case** *n* (1683): a type case containing capitals and usu. small capitals, fractions, symbols, and accents  
 5 **upper-class** *adj* (1837): of, relating to, or characteristic of the upper class  
 6 **upper class** *n* (1814): a social class occupying a position above the middle class and having the highest status in a society  
 7 **up-per-class-man** \ˈʌp-ˌpər-ˌklas-mən\ *n* (1871): a member of the junior or senior class in a school or college  
 8 **upper crust** *n* (1836): the highest social class or group; esp.: the highest circle of the upper class — **upper-crust** *adj*  
 9 **up-per-cut** \ˈʌp-ˌpər-ˌkət\ *n* (1842): a swinging blow (as in boxing) directed upward with a bent arm — **uppercut** *vb*  
 10 **upper hand** *n* (15c): MASTERY, ADVANTAGE, CONTROL (was determined not to let the opposition get the upper hand)  
 11 **up-per-most** \ˈʌp-ˌpər-ˌmɔst\ *adv* (15c): in or into the highest or most prominent position (the ~ layer) (safety was ~ in their minds) — **uppermost** *adj*  
 12 **up-per-part** \ˈʌp-ˌpɑrt\ *n* (1526): a part lying on the upper side (as of a bird)  
 13 **upper respiratory** *adj* (1950): of, affecting, or being the part of the respiratory system that includes the nose, nasal passages, and nasopharynx (upper respiratory tract) (upper respiratory infection)  
 14 **up-pish** \ˈʌp-ˌpɪʃ\ *adj* (1677): UPPTY — **up-pish-ly** *adv* — **up-pish-ness** *n*  
 15 **up-pi-ty** \ˈʌp-ˌpi-ti\ *adj* [prob. fr. *up* + *-ity* (as in *persnickety*, var. of *persnickety*)] (1880): putting on or marked by airs of superiority: ARROGANT, PRESUMPTUOUS (~ technicians) (a small ~ country) — **up-pi-ty-ness** *adv* also **up-pi-ty-ness** *n*  
 16 **up-raise** \ˈʌp-ˌraɪz\ *vt* (14c): to raise or lift up: ELEVATE  
 17 **up-rate** \ˈʌp-ˌræt\ *vt* (1965): UPGRADE; *specif*: to improve the power output of (as an engine)  
 18 **up-rear** \ˈʌp-ˌriər\ *vt* (14c): 1: to lift up 2: ERRECT ~ *vi*: RISE  
 19 **up-right** \ˈʌp-ˌrɪt\ *adj* (bef. 12c): 1 **a**: PERPENDICULAR, VERTICAL **b**: erect in carriage or posture **c**: having the main axis or a main part perpendicular (~ freezer) 2: marked by strong moral rectitude (an ~ citizen) — **up-right-ly** *adv* — **up-right-ness** *n*  
 20 **syn** UPRIGHT, HONEST, JUST, CONSCIENTIOUS, SCRUPULOUS, HONORABLE mean having or showing a strict regard for what is morally right. UPRIGHT implies a strict adherence to moral principles (a stern and upright minister). HONEST stresses adherence to such virtues as truthfulness, candor, fairness (known for being honest in business dealings). JUST stresses conscious choice and regular practice of what is right or equitable (workers given just compensation). CONSCIENTIOUS and SCRUPULOUS imply an active moral sense governing all one's actions and painstaking efforts to follow one's conscience (conscientious in the completion of her assignments). (scrupulous in carrying out the terms of the will). HONORABLE suggests a firm holding to codes of right behavior and the guidance of a high sense of honor and duty (a difficult but honorable decision).  
 21 **upright** *adv* (12c): vertically upward: in an upright position  
 22 **upright** *n* (1683): 1: the state of being upright: PERPENDICULAR (a pillar out of ~) 2: something that stands upright; esp.: a football goalpost — usu. used in pl. 3: UPRIGHT PIANO  
 23 **upright piano** *n* (1857): a piano with vertical frame and strings — compare GRAND PIANO  
 24 **up-rise** \ˈʌp-ˌraɪz\ *vi* up-rose -rōz; up-ris-en -ri-zən; up-ris-ing -ri-zɪŋ\ (14c): 1 **a**: to rise to a higher position **b** (1): STAND UP (2): to get out of bed **c**: to come into view esp. from below the horizon 2: to rise up in sound — **up-ris-er** \ˈʌp-ˌri-zər, -ˌri-zən\ *n*  
 25 **up-rise** \ˈʌp-ˌraɪz\ *n* (14c): 1: an act or instance of uprising 2: an upward slope  
 26 **up-ris-ing** \ˈʌp-ˌri-zɪŋ\ *n* (13c): an act or instance of rising up; esp.: a usu. localized act of popular violence in defiance usu. of an established government *syn* see REBELLION  
 27 **up-riv-er** \ˈʌp-ˌri-vər\ *adv* or *adj* (1774): toward or at a point nearer the source of a river  
 28 **up-roar** \ˈʌp-ˌrɔr\ *n* [by folk etymology fr. D *oproer*, fr. MD, fr. *op* up (akin to OE *up*) + *roer* motion; akin to OE *hreran* to stir] (1526): a state of commotion, excitement, or violent disturbance  
 29 **up-roar-i-ous** \ˈʌp-ˌrɔr-ē-əs\ *adj* (1800): 1: marked by uproar 2: very noisy and full 3: extremely funny (an ~ comedy) — **up-roar-i-ous-ly** *adv* — **up-roar-i-ous-ness** *n*  
 30 **up-root** \ˈʌp-ˌrʊt, -ˌrʊt\ *vt* (ca. 1620): 1: to remove as if by pulling up 2: to pull up by the roots 3: to displace from a country or traditional habitat *syn* see EXTERMINATE — **up-root-ed-ness** *n* — **up-root-er** *n*  
 31 **up-rush** \ˈʌp-ˌrʌʃ\ *n* (1871): 1: an upward rush (as of gas or liquid) 2: a sudden increase (an ~ of energy) (an ~ of emotion)  
 32 **UPS** *abbr* uninterruptible power supply  
 33 **ups and downs** *pl* (1659): alternating rise and fall esp. in fortune  
 34 **up-scale** \ˈʌp-ˌskāl\ *adj* (1966): relating to, being, or appealing to affluent consumers; also: of a superior quality — **upscale** *adv* or *vt*  
 35 **up-set** \ˈʌp-ˌset\ *vb* -set; -set-ting *vt* (1677): 1: to thicken and shorten (as a heated bar of iron) by hammering on the end: SWAGE 2: to

\ə\ about \ˈʌ\ kitten, F table \ər\ further \ə\ ash \ə\ ace \ə\ mop, mar  
 \aʊ\ out \tʃ\ chin \e\ bet \e\ easy \g\ go \i\ hit \i\ ice \j\ job  
 \ŋ\ sing \o\ go \o\ law \oi\ boy \th\ thin \th\ the \ū\ loot \ū\ foot  
 \y\ yet \zh\ vision, beige \k, ɑ, e, u, ʌ\ see Guide to Pronunciation